

Specialization to the Tangent Cone and Whitney Equisingularity.

Arturo Giles Flores

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Abstract

Let $(X, 0)$ be a reduced, equidimensional germ of analytic singularity with reduced tangent cone $(C_{X,0}, 0)$. We prove that the absence of exceptional cones is a necessary and sufficient condition for the smooth part \mathfrak{X}^0 of the specialization to the tangent cone $\varphi : \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ to satisfy Whitney's conditions along the parameter axis Y . This result is a first step in generalizing to higher dimensions Lê and Teissier's result for hypersurfaces of \mathbb{C}^3 which establishes the Whitney equisingularity of X and its tangent cone under this conditions.

1 Introduction

The goal of this paper is to take a step in the study of the geometry of the specialization space $\varphi : (\mathfrak{X}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}, 0)$ of a germ of reduced and d dimensional singularity $(X, 0)$ to its tangent cone $C_{X,0}$ from the point of view of Whitney equisingularity. The map φ describes a flat family of analytic germs with a section $\mathfrak{X} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{C} : \sigma$, such that for each $t \in \mathbb{C}^*$ the germ $(\varphi^{-1}(t), \sigma(t))$ is isomorphic to $(X, 0)$ and the special fiber is isomorphic to the tangent cone. This construction is essentially due to Gerstenhaber [5] in a more algebraic setting.

One would like to establish conditions on the strata of the canonical Whitney stratification of a reduced complex analytic germ which ensure the Whitney equisingularity of the germ and its tangent cone. In this paper we achieve the "codimension zero" part of this program.

The space $(\mathfrak{X}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}, 0)$ has been used to study Whitney conditions in [13], and to study the structure of the set of limits of tangent spaces in [11] and [10]. In [11], the authors prove the existence of a finite family $\{V_\alpha\}$ of subcones of the reduced tangent cone $|C_{X,0}|$ that determines the set of limits of tangent spaces to X at 0.

To be more specific, we fix an embedding $(X, 0) \subset (\mathbb{C}^{n+1}, 0)$ and build the normal/conormal diagram,

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 E_0 C(X) & \xrightarrow{\hat{e}_0} & C(X) \\
 \downarrow \kappa' & \searrow \xi & \downarrow \kappa \\
 E_0 X & \xrightarrow{e_0} & X
 \end{array}$$

where $E_0 X \subset X \times \mathbb{P}^n$ is the blowup of X at the origin, $C(X) \subset X \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^n$ is the conormal space of X whose fiber determines the set of limits of tangent spaces (see section 4), and $E_0 C(X) \subset X \times \mathbb{P}^n \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^n$ is the blowup in $C(X)$ of the subspace $\kappa^{-1}(0)$; consider the irreducible decomposition of the reduced fiber $|\xi^{-1}(0)| = \bigcup D_\alpha$. The authors prove that the fiber $\xi^{-1}(0)$ is contained in the incidence variety $I \subset \mathbb{P}^n \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^n$ and that each D_α establishes a projective duality of its images $V_\alpha \subset \mathbb{P} C_{X,0} \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ and $W_\alpha \subset \kappa^{-1}(0) \subset \check{\mathbb{P}}^n$.

In particular, the V_α 's that are not irreducible components of the tangent cone are called exceptional cones and they appear in \mathfrak{X} as an obstruction to the a_f stratification of the morphism $\mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. They also prove that if the germ $(X, 0)$ is a cone itself, then it doesn't have exceptional cones. So a natural question arises, if a germ of analytic singularity $(X, 0)$ doesn't have exceptional tangents, how close is it to being a cone?

A partial answer to this question was given in [10] in terms of Whitney equisingularity. The authors prove that for a surface $(S, 0) \subset (\mathbb{C}^3, 0)$ with reduced tangent cone $C_{S,0}$, the absence of exceptional cones is a necessary and sufficient condition for it to be Whitney equisingular to its tangent cone.

The specialization space $(\mathfrak{X}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}, 0)$ has a canonical section which picks the origin in each fiber (see section 2). Let $Y \subset \mathfrak{X}$ be given by this section and let \mathfrak{X}^0 be the non singular part \mathfrak{X} . The main objective of this paper is to prove that if the germ $(X, 0)$ doesn't have exceptional cones and the tangent cone is reduced, then the couple (\mathfrak{X}^0, Y) satisfies Whitney's conditions a) and b) at the origin.

2 Specialization to the tangent cone.

Let $(X, 0)$ be a reduced germ of analytic singularity of pure dimension d , with tangent cone $C_{X,0}$. Recall that the projectivized tangent cone can be defined as the exceptional divisor of the blowup of X in 0, and it is equivalent to considering

the analytic “proj” of the graded algebra

$$gr_{\mathfrak{m}}O_{X,0} := \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} \mathfrak{m}^i / \mathfrak{m}^{i+1}$$

where \mathfrak{m} is the maximal ideal of the analytic algebra $O_{X,0}$ associated to the germ. Moreover, if we consider an embedding $(X, 0) \subset (\mathbb{C}^{n+1}, 0)$, the analytic algebra $O_{X,0}$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{C}\{z_0, \dots, z_n\}/I$, where I is an ideal, $gr_{\mathfrak{m}}O_{X,0}$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{C}[z_0, \dots, z_n]/\text{In}_{\mathfrak{M}}I$ where \mathfrak{M} is the maximal ideal of $\mathbb{C}\{z_0, \dots, z_n\}$, and the ideal $\text{In}_{\mathfrak{M}}I$ is generated by all the initial forms with respect to the \mathfrak{M} -adic filtration of elements of I .

Let us suppose that the generators $\langle f_1, \dots, f_p \rangle$ for I , were chosen in such a way that their initial forms generate the ideal $\text{In}_{\mathfrak{M}}I$ defining the tangent cone. Note that the f_i 's are convergent power series in \mathbb{C}^{n+1} , so if m_i denotes the degree of the initial form of f_i , by defining

$$F_i(z_0, \dots, z_n, t) := t^{-m_i} f_i(tz_0, \dots, tz_n) \quad (1)$$

we obtain convergent power series, defining holomorphic functions on a suitable open subset U of $\mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C}$. Moreover, we can define the analytic algebra

$$O_{\mathfrak{X},0} = \mathbb{C}\{z_0, \dots, z_n, t\} / \langle F_1, \dots, F_p \rangle$$

with a canonical morphism $\mathbb{C}\{t\} \rightarrow O_{\mathfrak{X},0}$ coming from the inclusion $\mathbb{C}\{t\} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}\{z_0, \dots, z_n, t\}$. Corresponding to this morphism of analytic algebras, we have the map germ $\varphi : (\mathfrak{X}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}, 0)$ induced by the projection of $\mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C}$ to the second factor.

Definition 2.1. *The germ of analytic space over \mathbb{C} ,*

$$\varphi : (\mathfrak{X}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}, 0)$$

is called the specialization of $(X, 0)$ to its tangent cone $(C_{X,0}, 0)$.

There is another way of building this space that will allow us to derive some interesting properties. Let $E_{(0,0)}\mathbb{C}^{n+2}$ be the blowing up of the origin of \mathbb{C}^{n+2} , where we now have the coordinate system (z_0, \dots, z_n, t) . Let $W \subset E_{(0,0)}\mathbb{C}^{n+2}$ be the chart where the invertible ideal defining the exceptional divisor is generated by t , that is, in this chart the blowing up map is given by $(z_0, \dots, z_n, t) \mapsto (tz_0, \dots, tz_n, t)$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} W & \hookrightarrow & E_{(0,0)}\mathbb{C}^{n+2} \\ & \searrow & \downarrow E_0 \\ & & \mathbb{C}^{n+2} \end{array}$$

Lemma 2.2. *Let $X \times \mathbb{C} \subset \mathbb{C}^{n+2}$ be a small enough representative of the germ $(X \times \mathbb{C}, 0)$. If $(X \times \mathbb{C})'$ denotes the strict transform of $(X \times \mathbb{C})$ in the blowing up $E_{(0,0)}\mathbb{C}^{n+2}$, then the space $(X \times \mathbb{C})' \cap W$ together with the map induced by the restriction of the map $E_{(0,0)}\mathbb{C}^{n+2} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is isomorphic to the specialization space $\varphi : \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$.*

Proof. We know that the strict transform $(X \times \mathbb{C})'$ is isomorphic to the blowing up of $X \times \mathbb{C}$ at the origin, and we are seeing it as a reduced analytic subvariety of $\mathbb{C}^{n+2} \times \mathbb{P}^{n+1}$. This means that the exceptional divisor $(X \times \mathbb{C})' \cap (\{0\} \times \mathbb{P}^{n+1})$ is equal to $\mathbb{P}(C_{X,0} \times \mathbb{C})$, and so the ideal defining it is generated by the ideal defining the tangent cone $C_{X,0}$ in \mathbb{C}^{n+1} , that is, the ideal of initial forms $\text{In}_{\mathfrak{M}} I$. By hypothesis, $W \subset E_{(0,0)} \mathbb{C}^{n+2} \subset \mathbb{C}^{n+2} \times \mathbb{P}^{n+1}$ is set theoretically described by

$$W = \{(tz_0, \dots, tz_n, t), [z_0 : \dots : z_n : 1] \mid (z_0, \dots, z_n, t) \in \mathbb{C}^{n+2}\}$$

so in local coordinates the map E_0 restricted to W is given by $(z_0, \dots, z_n, t) \mapsto (tz_0, \dots, tz_n, t)$. Finally, since the ideal defining $X \times \mathbb{C}$ is generated in $\mathbb{C}\{z_0, \dots, z_n, t\}$ by the ideal $I = \langle f_1, \dots, f_p \rangle$ of $\mathbb{C}\{z_0, \dots, z_n\}$ defining X in \mathbb{C}^{n+1} , and since we have chosen the f_i 's in such a way that their initial forms generate the ideal $\text{In}_{\mathfrak{M}} I$, then the ideal defining the strict transform $(X \times \mathbb{C})'$ in W is given by

$$\mathfrak{I}O_W = \langle t^{-m_1} f_1(tz_0, \dots, tz_n), \dots, t^{-m_p} f_p(tz_0, \dots, tz_n) \rangle O_W$$

that is, we find the same functions F_1, \dots, F_p which we used to define $\varphi : \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. \square

Proposition 2.3. *Let $\varphi : \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a small enough representative of the germ, then:*

1. *The morphism φ is induced by the restriction of the projection $\mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ to the closed subspace defined by (F_1, \dots, F_p) , and it is faithfully flat.*
2. *The special fiber $\mathfrak{X}(0) := \varphi^{-1}(0)$ is isomorphic to the tangent cone $C_{X,0}$.*
3. *The analytic space $\mathfrak{X} \setminus \varphi^{-1}(0)$ is isomorphic to $X \times \mathbb{C}^*$ as an analytic space over \mathbb{C}^* . In particular, for every $t \in \mathbb{C}^*$, the germ $(\varphi^{-1}(t), \{0\} \times t)$ is isomorphic to $(X, 0)$.*
4. *The germ $(\mathfrak{X}, 0)$ is reduced and of pure dimension $d + 1$.*

that is, we have produced a 1-parameter flat family of germs of analytic spaces specializing $(X, 0)$ to $(C_{X,0}, 0)$.

Proof. First of all, note that the inclusion $\mathbb{C}\{t\} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}\{z_0, \dots, z_n, t\}$ can be seen as the stalk map at the origin of the holomorphic map defined by the linear projection onto the last coordinate $\mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. This implies that φ is just the restriction to \mathfrak{X} of this projection.

Now, to prove the (faithful) flatness of φ we must prove that $O_{\mathfrak{X},0}$ is faithfully flat as a $\mathbb{C}\{t\}$ module, but by [6, Prop. B.3.3, p. 404] flat implies faithfully flat for local rings, and by [7, Corollary 7.3.5, p. 390] $O_{\mathfrak{X},0}$ is flat if and only if it is torsion free. In other words all we have to prove is that t is not a zero divisor in $O_{\mathfrak{X},0}$.

But by lemma 2.2, \mathfrak{X} is isomorphic to an open subset of the blowing up of $X \times \mathbb{C}$ along the subspace $\{0\} \times \mathbb{C}$, where the ideal of the exceptional divisor

is invertible, generated by t . Thus, by definition of blowing up, t is not a zero divisor, \mathfrak{X} is of pure dimension $d + 1$ (the dimension of $X \times \mathbb{C}$), and since the blowing up of a reduced space remains reduced then \mathfrak{X} is reduced.

The biholomorphism of the map induced by the isomorphism

$$\phi : \mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C}^* \text{ defined by } (\underline{z}, t) \mapsto (t\underline{z}, t)$$

is also a direct consequence of lemma 2.2. It maps $\mathfrak{X} \setminus \mathfrak{X}(0)$ onto $\mathfrak{X} \times \mathbb{C}^*$, and for each $t \neq 0$ the fiber $\mathfrak{X}(t)$ is mapped biholomorphically onto $X \times \{t\}$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{X} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & X \times \mathbb{C} \\ & \searrow \phi & \swarrow \\ & \mathbb{C} & \end{array}$$

Finally, the fact that the special fiber $\mathfrak{X}(0)$ is isomorphic to the tangent cone can be read directly from the analytic functions F_1, \dots, F_p defining \mathfrak{X} , since when setting $t = 0$ we have the initial forms $F_i(z, 0) = f_{m_i}$ which by hypothesis generate the ideal defining the tangent cone in \mathbb{C}^{n+1} . □

A more detailed description of this space, relating it to a generalized Rees algebra and interpreting the space thus obtained as the open set of the blowup (2.2) of $X \times \mathbb{C}$ at the origin can be found in [10, p. 428-430] for surfaces, and [11, p. 556-557], or [13, p. 200-202] in the general case.

Remark 2.4. *Note that:*

1. The map $\phi : \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow X \times \mathbb{C}$ from proposition 2.3 is defined everywhere and maps the entire fiber $\mathfrak{X}(0)$ to the origin in $X \times \mathbb{C}$.
2. If we denote by $\mathfrak{X}(t)^0$ the non-singular part of the fiber, the open dense subset $\bigcup_t \mathfrak{X}(t)^0 \subset \mathfrak{X}$ is called the **relative smooth locus of \mathfrak{X} with respect to ϕ** .

Lemma 2.5. *Let $X = \bigcup_{j=1}^r X_j$ be the irreducible decomposition of X . Then, the specialization \mathfrak{X}_j of X_j is an analytic subspace of \mathfrak{X} , and the following diagram commutes.*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathfrak{X}_j & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathfrak{X} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C} \\ \downarrow \phi_j & & \downarrow \phi & & \downarrow p_2 \\ \mathbb{C} & \xrightarrow{\quad Id \quad} & \mathbb{C} & \xrightarrow{\quad Id \quad} & \mathbb{C} \end{array}$$

In particular, $\mathfrak{X} = \bigcup_{j=1}^r \mathfrak{X}_j$ is the irreducible decomposition of \mathfrak{X} .

Proof.

Note that X_j is a proper analytic subspace of X for all $j \geq 1$, so we have a strict inclusion of their corresponding ideals in $O_{n+1} := \mathbb{C}\{z_0, \dots, z_n\}$, namely $I \subset J$, from which we immediately obtain that $In_{\mathfrak{M}}I \subset In_{\mathfrak{M}}J$ or equivalently $C_{X_j,0} \subset C_{X,0}$.

Now let us take as before, generators for I , say $I = \langle f_1, \dots, f_p \rangle$, in such a way that their initial forms generate the ideal defining the tangent cone $In_{\mathfrak{M}}I$, and doing the same for J , we get $J = \langle g_1, \dots, g_s \rangle$ and $In_{\mathfrak{M}}J = \langle in_{\mathfrak{M}}g_1, \dots, in_{\mathfrak{M}}g_s \rangle$. But the previous inclusions tell us that we can choose as generators for $J = \langle f_1, \dots, f_p, g_1, \dots, g_s \rangle$, and still get that their initial forms generate the ideal $In_{\mathfrak{M}}J = \langle in_{\mathfrak{M}}f_i, in_{\mathfrak{M}}g_j \rangle$.

So finally, to build the specialization spaces \mathfrak{X} and \mathfrak{X}_j as we did before, we define the convergent series in O_{n+2} , $F_i(z, t) = t^{-m_i} f_i(tz_0, \dots, tz_n)$ and $G_j(z, t) = t^{-m_j} g_j(tz_0, \dots, tz_n)$, that give us the embedding $\mathfrak{X} := V(F_1, \dots, F_p) \subset \mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C}$ and the embedding $\mathfrak{X}_j := V(F_1, \dots, F_p, G_1, \dots, G_s) \subset \mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C}$. Moreover, since $\langle F_1, \dots, F_p \rangle \subset \langle F_i, G_j \rangle$ then we have a closed embedding $\mathfrak{X}_j \subset \mathfrak{X}$ compatible with the projection to the t axis.

And even more, since with respect to this embedding of \mathfrak{X} in $\mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C}$, the isomorphism ϕ is of the form:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi : \mathfrak{X} \setminus \varphi^{-1}(0) &\longrightarrow X \times \mathbb{C}^* \\ (z_0, \dots, z_n, t) &\longmapsto (tz_0, \dots, tz_n, t) \end{aligned}$$

We also have compatibility with the isomorphism, that is $\phi_j = \phi|_{\mathfrak{X}_j}$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{X} \setminus \varphi^{-1}(0) & \xrightarrow{\phi} & X \times \mathbb{C}^* \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \mathfrak{X}_j \setminus \varphi_j^{-1}(0) & \xrightarrow{\phi_j} & X_j \times \mathbb{C}^* \end{array}$$

□

Remark 2.6. 1. For an analytic subspace $Y \subset X$ we can mimic the construction of lemma 2.2 to build the specialization space $\varphi : \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ where we still have that the fiber $(\mathfrak{X}(t), (0, t))_{t \neq 0}$ is isomorphic to the germ $(X, 0)$, but this time the special fiber $(\mathfrak{X}(0), (0, 0))$ is isomorphic to the normal cone $(C_{X,Y}, 0)$. The map φ is again faithfully flat.

2. If $Y \subset X$ is a linear subspace defined by the ideal $J = \langle z_0, \dots, z_{n-s} \rangle \mathbb{C}\{z_0, \dots, z_{n-s}, y_1, \dots, y_s\}$ then we can choose analytic functions f_1, \dots, f_p such that they generate the ideal I defining X in \mathbb{C}^{n+1} , and their initial forms $f_{m_i} = in_J f_i$ generate the ideal of initial forms $in_J I$. In this case the ideal generated by the analytic functions $F_i(z, y, t) = t^{-m_i} f_i(tz_0, \dots, tz_{n-t}, y_1, \dots, y_s)$ will be the ideal defining the space \mathfrak{X} in $\mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C}$, where m_i is equal to $\nu_Y f_i$.

3 The Relative Nash Modification of \mathfrak{X}

Let us take a representative $\varphi : \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ of the germ $\varphi : (\mathfrak{X}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}, 0)$, and consider the map:

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_\varphi : \mathfrak{X}_\varphi^\circ &\longrightarrow Gr(d, n+1) \\ (z, t) &\longrightarrow T_{(z,t)} X_\varphi^\circ(t) \end{aligned}$$

where $\mathfrak{X}_\varphi^\circ$ denotes the relative smooth locus of \mathfrak{X} with respect to φ , $Gr(d, n+1)$ corresponds to the grassmannian of directions of d -planes of the hyperplane $\{t = 0\} \subset \mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C}$, and $T_{(z,t)} X_\varphi^\circ(t)$ denotes the tangent space to the fiber $\mathfrak{X}_\varphi^\circ(t)$ at the point (z, t) . The closure $\mathcal{N}_\varphi \mathfrak{X}$ of the graph of γ_φ in $\mathfrak{X} \times Gr(d, n+1)$ is an analytic space of dimension $d+1$, which is known as **the relative Nash modification of $\varphi : \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$** .

A. Nobile proved in [14, Thm 1, p. 299] that the Nash modification is a blowing up. The main ingredient of his proof is the Plucker embedding of the grassmannian $G(d, n+1)$ in the projective space \mathbb{P}^N , where $N = \binom{n+1}{d}$. Minor modifications of the proof immediately gives us an analogous result for the relative case. We will only state it in the case of $\varphi : \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$.

Lemma 3.1. *The relative Nash modification $\nu_\varphi : \mathcal{N}_\varphi \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ is locally a blowing-up with center a suitable ideal $J_\varphi \subset \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}$. Moreover, if $(\mathfrak{X}, 0)$ is a complete intersection of dimension $n+2-p$ then we may take the ideal $J_\varphi \subset \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ to be the relative Jacobian ideal, formed by the $p \times p$ minors of the relative Jacobian matrix $[D_\varphi F] = \left[\frac{\partial F_i}{\partial z_j} \right]_{j=0 \dots n}^{i=1 \dots p}$. (We are omitting the partial derivatives with respect to the parameters, which in this case correspond to the t -coordinate).*

Proof. Given integers $n+1 \geq r > 0$, $p \geq n+1-r$ and a $p \times (n+1)$ matrix A , let S (resp. S') denote the set of increasing sequences of $n+1-r$ -positive integers less than $p+1$ (resp. $n+2$); if $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n+1-r}) \in S$, $\beta = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{n+1-r}) \in S'$, then $M_{\alpha\beta}$ will denote the minor of A obtained by considering the rows determined by α and the columns determined by β .

Following the proof of Nobile, let $\mathfrak{X} = \bigcup_{j=1}^k \mathfrak{X}_j$ be the irreducible decomposition of a small enough representative of $(\mathfrak{X}, 0)$. Let $[D_\varphi F] = \left[\frac{\partial F_i}{\partial z_j} \right]_{j=0 \dots n}^{i=1 \dots p}$ be the relative Jacobian matrix of the map $\varphi : \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. By construction, there is an open dense set $U \subset \mathfrak{X}$, such that for every point (z_0, t_0) in U the matrix $[D_\varphi F(z_0, t_0)]$ has rank $n+1-d$. Since \mathfrak{X} is reduced, each irreducible component \mathfrak{X}_i is reduced and so for each $i = 1, \dots, k$ there exists a pair $(\alpha^i, \beta^i) \in S \times S'$ such that the $(n+1-d) \times (n+1-d)$ minor $M_{\alpha^i \beta^i}$ of $[D_\varphi F]$ does not vanish identically on \mathfrak{X}_i . For each $i = 1, \dots, k$, fix $H_i \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}, 0}$ such that $H_i = 0$ on $\bigcup_{j \neq i} \mathfrak{X}_j$, and $H_i \neq 0$ on \mathfrak{X}_i . For each $\beta \in S'$ define the function $G_\beta = \sum_{i=1}^k H_i M_{\alpha^i \beta} \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}, 0}$, and consider the ideal $J_\varphi \subset \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}, 0}$ generated by the G_β 's.

Note that the analytic subset $V(J_\varphi)$ of \mathfrak{X} defined by the ideal J_φ contains the relative singular locus of $\varphi : \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. Moreover, the open set $W := \mathfrak{X} \setminus V(J_\varphi)$

is dense in \mathfrak{X} . Finally if we build a representative of this blowup using the functions G_β , we will have it as an analytic subspace of $\mathfrak{X} \times \mathbb{P}^N$, with $N = \binom{n+1}{n+1-d} - 1 = \binom{n+1}{d} - 1$, and for a point $(z, t) \in \mathfrak{X}_i \cap W$ we have that:

$$[G_\beta(z, t)] = \left[\sum_{j=1}^k H_j(z, t) M_{\alpha^j \beta}(z, t) \right] = [H_i(z, t) M_{\alpha^i \beta}(z, t)] = [M_{\alpha^i \beta}(z, t)] \in \mathbb{P}^N$$

which corresponds to the coordinates of the tangent space $T_{(z,t)} X_\varphi^\circ(t)$ for the Plucker embedding of the grassmannian $G(d, n+1)$, in the projective space \mathbb{P}^N . \square

This lemma allows us to establish the following relation between the Nash modification of X and the relative Nash modification of \mathfrak{X} .

Proposition 3.2. *There exists a natural surjective morphism $\Gamma : \mathcal{N}_\varphi \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}X$, making the following diagram commute:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{N}_\varphi \mathfrak{X} & \xrightarrow{\Gamma} & \mathcal{N}X \\ \nu_\varphi \downarrow & & \downarrow \nu \\ \mathfrak{X} & \xrightarrow{\phi} & X \end{array}$$

Proof. Algebraically, this results from the universal property of the blowup $\nu : \mathcal{N}X \rightarrow X$. We start with the diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{N}_\varphi \mathfrak{X} & & \mathcal{N}X \\ \nu_\varphi \downarrow & & \downarrow \nu \\ \mathfrak{X} & \xrightarrow{\phi} & X \end{array}$$

where the map ϕ is defined by $(z_0, \dots, z_n, t) \rightarrow (tz_0, \dots, tz_n)$, and so it induces a morphism of analytic algebras $\phi^* : \mathcal{O}_{X,0} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X},0}$ defined by $z_i \rightarrow tz_i$.

Recall that the ideal of the germ $(\mathfrak{X}, 0)$ is generated by the series $F_i(z, t) = t^{-m_i} f_i(tz) \in \mathbb{C}\{z_0, \dots, z_n, t\}$, $i = 1, \dots, p$, where the series $f_j \in \mathbb{C}\{z_0, \dots, z_n\}$ are such that they generate the ideal of $(X, 0)$ in $(\mathbb{C}^{n+1}, 0)$ and their initial forms generate the ideal of $(C_{X,0}, 0)$.

By [14, Thm 1, p. 299] there exists an ideal $JO_{X,0}$ whose blowup is isomorphic to the Nash modification of X . We have to prove that the ideal $\phi^*(J)\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X},0}$ is locally invertible when pulled back to $\mathcal{N}_\varphi \mathfrak{X}$.

Let $X = \bigcup_{j=1}^k X_j$ be the irreducible decomposition of a small enough representative of $(X, 0)$. Then the irreducible decomposition of a small enough

representative of the germ $(\mathfrak{X}, 0)$ is of the form $\bigcup_{j=1}^k \mathfrak{X}_j$, where for each j the space \mathfrak{X}_j is isomorphic to the specialization space of the X_j component to its tangent cone $C_{X_j, 0}$. Now, by [14, Thm 1, p. 299] the ideal $J \subset O_{X, 0}$ can be constructed in the following way (see the proof of 3.1 for more details and notation): For each $i = 1, \dots, k$ there exists a pair $(\alpha^i, \beta^i) \in S \times S'$ such that the $(n+1-d) \times (n+1-d)$ minor $\mu_{\alpha^i \beta^i}$ of the jacobian matrix $[Df]$ does not vanish identically on X_i . Then for each $i = 1, \dots, k$, choose a function $h_i \in O_{X, 0}$ such that $h_i = 0$ on $\bigcup_{j \neq i} X_j$, and $h_i \neq 0$ on X_i . By taking powers of the h_i 's if necessary we can assume they are all of the same order γ . Finally for each $\beta \in S'$ define the function $g_\beta = \sum_{i=1}^k h_i \mu_{\alpha^i \beta} \in O_{X, 0}$, and define J as the ideal generated by the g_β 's.

Consider an $(n+1-d) \times (n+1-d)$ minor $\mu_{\alpha\beta}$ of the jacobian matrix $[Df]$

$$\mu_{\alpha, \beta} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial f_{\alpha_1}}{\partial z_{\beta_1}}(z) & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_{\alpha_1}}{\partial z_{\beta_{n+1-d}}}(z) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_{\alpha_{n+1-d}}}{\partial z_{\beta_1}}(z) & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_{\alpha_{n+1-d}}}{\partial z_{\beta_{n+1-d}}}(z) \end{vmatrix}$$

Then, from the equalities $\phi^*(\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial z_j}(z)) = \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial z_j}(tz)$, and $\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial z_j}(tz) = t^{m_i-1} \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial z_j}(z, t)$, we have that the minor $\mu_{\alpha\beta}$ is mapped under ϕ^* to:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi^*(\mu_{\alpha\beta}) &= \begin{vmatrix} t^{m_{\alpha_1}-1} \frac{\partial F_{\alpha_1}}{\partial z_{\beta_1}}(z, t) & \cdots & t^{m_{\alpha_1}-1} \frac{\partial F_{\alpha_1}}{\partial z_{\beta_{n+1-d}}}(z, t) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ t^{m_{\alpha_{n+1-d}}-1} \frac{\partial F_{\alpha_{n+1-d}}}{\partial z_{\beta_1}}(z, t) & \cdots & t^{m_{\alpha_{n+1-d}}-1} \frac{\partial F_{\alpha_{n+1-d}}}{\partial z_{\beta_{n+1-d}}}(z, t) \end{vmatrix} \\ &= t^{(\sum_1^{n+1-d} m_{\alpha_i}) - (n+1-d)} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial F_{\alpha_1}}{\partial z_{\beta_1}}(z, t) & \cdots & \frac{\partial F_{\alpha_1}}{\partial z_{\beta_{n+1-d}}}(z, t) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial F_{\alpha_{n+1-d}}}{\partial z_{\beta_1}}(z, t) & \cdots & \frac{\partial F_{\alpha_{n+1-d}}}{\partial z_{\beta_{n+1-d}}}(z, t) \end{vmatrix} \\ &= t^{(\sum_1^{n+1-d} m_{\alpha_i}) - (n+1-d)} M_{\alpha\beta} \end{aligned}$$

where $M_{\alpha\beta}$ is the $(n+1-d) \times (n+1-d)$ minor of the relative jacobian matrix $[D_\varphi F]$.

If we define $H_i \in O_{\mathfrak{X}, 0}$ by $H_i(z, t) = t^{-\gamma} h_i(tz)$, then each H_i satisfies that $H_i = 0$ on $\bigcup_{j \neq i} \mathfrak{X}_j$, and $H_i \neq 0$ on \mathfrak{X}_i and so for each $\beta \in S'$ we have that

$$\phi^*(g_\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^k \phi^*(h_i) \phi^*(\mu_{\alpha^i \beta}) = t^{(\gamma + (\sum_1^{n+1-d} m_{\alpha_i}) - (n+1-d))} \sum_{i=1}^k H_i M_{\alpha^i \beta} = t^r G_\beta$$

and so

$$\phi^*(J)O_{\mathfrak{X}, 0} = \langle t^r \rangle J_\varphi O_{\mathfrak{X}, 0}$$

where by the proof of 3.1 $J_\varphi O_{\mathfrak{X},0}$ is an ideal whose blowup is isomorphic to the relative Nash modification $\mathcal{N}_\varphi \mathfrak{X}$. But by definition of the blowup, the ideal $J_\varphi O_{\mathfrak{X},0}$ is locally invertible when pulled back to $\mathcal{N}_\varphi \mathfrak{X}$. It follows that after multiplication by the invertible ideal $\langle t^r \rangle$ in $O_{\mathfrak{X},0}$, it will remain locally invertible when pulled back to $\mathcal{N}_\varphi \mathfrak{X}$.

Finally, note that for the diagram to be commutative, the morphism Γ must map the point $(z, t, T_{(z,t)} \mathfrak{X}_\varphi^\circ(t)) \in \mathcal{N}_\varphi \mathfrak{X}$ to the point $(tz, T_{(tz)} X^\circ) \in \mathcal{N}X$. That is the tangent space $T_{(z,t)} \mathfrak{X}_\varphi^\circ(t)$ to the fiber $\mathfrak{X}(t)$ is canonically identified with the tangent space $T_{(tz)} X^\circ$ to X at the corresponding points. As it should be since we know that the restriction of the map ϕ to any fiber $(\mathfrak{X}(t), (0, t))$ for $t \neq 0$ is an isomorphism with $(X, 0)$. \square

4 The conormal space and relative conormal space of \mathfrak{X} .

Let $\mathfrak{X} \subset \mathbb{C}^{n+2}$ be a representative of the germ $(\mathfrak{X}, 0)$. Recall that the projectivized conormal space of \mathfrak{X} in \mathbb{C}^{n+2} is an analytic space $C(\mathfrak{X}) \subset \mathfrak{X} \times \mathbb{P}^{n+1}$, together with a proper analytic map $\kappa_{\mathfrak{X}} : C(\mathfrak{X}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$, where the fiber over a smooth point $p \in \mathfrak{X}$ is the set of tangent hyperplanes, that is the hyperplanes H containing the direction of the tangent space $T_p \mathfrak{X}$. The space $C(\mathfrak{X})$, depends on the embedding, however the fiber $\kappa_{\mathfrak{X}}^{-1}(p)$ allows us to recover the fiber of the Nash modification, which is independent of the embedding. Up to now we have:

$$\mathcal{N}\mathfrak{X} \subset \mathfrak{X} \times G(d+1, n+2) \subset \mathfrak{X} \times \mathbb{P}^N$$

But we know that the grassmannian $G(d+1, n+2)$ is isomorphic to the grassmannian $G(n+1-d, n+2)$ and the isomorphism is given by sending a $d+1$ -plane T to the $n+1-d$ -plane L of linear functionals in \mathbb{C}^{n+2} that vanish on T . With this isomorphism, we have:

$$\mathcal{N}\mathfrak{X} \subset \mathfrak{X} \times G(n+1-d, n+2) \subset \mathfrak{X} \times \mathbb{P}^N$$

Let $\Xi \subset G(n+1-d, n+2) \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{n+1}$ denote the tautological bundle, that is $\Xi = \{(L, [a]) \mid L \in G(n+1-d, n+2), [a] \in \mathbb{P}L \subset \check{\mathbb{P}}^{n+1}\}$, and consider the intersection

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E := \{\mathfrak{X} \times \Xi\} \cap \{\mathcal{N}\mathfrak{X} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{n+1}\} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathfrak{X} \times G(n+1-d, n+2) \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{n+1} \\ p_1 \downarrow & \searrow p_2 & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{N}\mathfrak{X} & & \mathfrak{X} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^n \end{array}$$

with the vertical morphism p_2 being the morphism induced by the projection onto $\mathfrak{X} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{n+1}$. We then have the following result.

Proposition 4.1. *Let $p_2 : E \rightarrow \mathfrak{X} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{n+1}$ be as before. The set theoretical image $p_2(E)$ of the morphism p_2 coincides with the conormal space of \mathfrak{X} in \mathbb{C}^{n+2}*

$$C(\mathfrak{X}) \subset \mathfrak{X} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{n+1}$$

Moreover, the morphism $p_1 : E \rightarrow \mathcal{N}\mathfrak{X}$ is a locally trivial fiber bundle over $\nu^{-1}(\mathfrak{X}^0) \subset \mathcal{N}\mathfrak{X}$ with fiber \mathbb{P}^{n-d} .

Proof. By definition, the conormal space of \mathfrak{X} in \mathbb{C}^{n+2} is an analytic space $C(\mathfrak{X}) \subset X \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{n+1}$, together with a proper analytic map $\kappa : C(\mathfrak{X}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$, where the fiber over a smooth point $x \in \mathfrak{X}^0$ is the set of tangent hyperplanes, that is the hyperplanes H containing the direction of the tangent space $T_x \mathfrak{X}$. That is, if we define $E^0 = \{(x, T, [a]) \in E \mid x \in \mathfrak{X}^0\}$, then by construction $E^0 = p_1^{-1}(\nu^{-1}(\mathfrak{X}^0))$, and $p_2(E^0) = C(\mathfrak{X}^0)$. Since the morphism p_2 is proper, in particular it is closed which finishes the proof. \square

In the same way we can construct the relative conormal space $C_\varphi(\mathfrak{X})$ as a subvariety of $\mathfrak{X} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^n$ where $\check{\mathbb{P}}^n$ stands for the dual projective space of directions of hyperplanes of the hyperplane $\{t = 0\} \subset \mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C}$.

Proposition 4.2. *Let $Y \subset X$ be a smooth analytic subvariety of dimension $0 \leq s < d$, let $\varphi : \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ denote the specialization space of X to its normal cone along Y , and let $\phi : \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow X \times \mathbb{C}$ denote the canonical map obtained from the construction in lemma 2.2. Then there exist isomorphisms $\psi : C(\mathfrak{X} \setminus \mathfrak{X}(0)) \rightarrow C(X) \times \mathbb{C}^*$; $P : C_\varphi(\mathfrak{X} \setminus \mathfrak{X}(0)) \rightarrow C(X) \times \mathbb{C}^*$; and $\psi_\varphi : C_\varphi(\mathfrak{X} \setminus \mathfrak{X}(0)) \rightarrow C_\varphi(\mathfrak{X} \setminus \mathfrak{X}(0))$; making the following diagram commutative:*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 C(\mathfrak{X} \setminus \mathfrak{X}(0)) & \xrightarrow{\psi} & C(X) \times \mathbb{C}^* & \xrightarrow{\widetilde{pr_1}} & C(X) \\
 \downarrow P & & \downarrow Id & & \downarrow Id \\
 C_\varphi(\mathfrak{X} \setminus \mathfrak{X}(0)) & \xrightarrow{\psi_\varphi} & C(X) \times \mathbb{C}^* & \xrightarrow{\widetilde{pr_1}} & C(X) \\
 \downarrow \kappa_\varphi & & \downarrow \kappa_X \times Id & & \downarrow \kappa_X \\
 \mathfrak{X} \setminus \mathfrak{X}(0) & \xrightarrow{\phi} & X \times \mathbb{C}^* & \xrightarrow{pr_1} & X \\
 & \searrow \varphi & \downarrow & & \\
 & & \mathbb{C}^* & &
 \end{array}$$

Proof. We are working with a small enough representative of the germ $(X, 0) \subset (\mathbb{C}^{n+1}, 0)$ embedded in such a way that $Y \subset X$ is linear, this implies that we will have:

1. $C(X) \subset \mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^n$
2. $\mathfrak{X} \subset \mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C}$.
3. $C(\mathfrak{X}) \subset \mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{n+1}$

$$4. C_\varphi(\mathfrak{X}) \subset \mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{P}^n$$

We will actually work with the non-projectivized versions of the conormal spaces, that is with the spaces $T_X^*(\mathbb{C}^{n+1})$, $T_{\mathfrak{X}}^*(\mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C})$ and $T_{\mathfrak{X}}^*((\mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C})/\mathbb{C})$ respectively. Moreover, we will fix a coordinate system $(z_0, \dots, z_{n-s}, y_1, \dots, y_s, t, a_0, \dots, a_{n-s}, c_1, \dots, c_s, b)$ of $\mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C}$. By construction, the map $\phi : \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow X \times \mathbb{C}$ is an isomorphism when restricted to $\mathfrak{X} \setminus \mathfrak{X}(0)$ and has $X \times \mathbb{C}^*$ as its image. Actually, this alone implies that both the conormal space $C(\mathfrak{X} \setminus \mathfrak{X}(0))$ and the relative conormal space $C_\varphi(\mathfrak{X} \setminus \mathfrak{X}(0))$ are isomorphic to $C(X) \times \mathbb{C}^*$. However to verify that we have the commutative diagram we will specify these isomorphisms. Recall that the series

$$F_i = t^{-m_i} f_i(tz_0, \dots, tz_{n-s}, y_1, \dots, y_s), \quad i = 1, \dots, p$$

define the specialization space \mathfrak{X} in $\mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C}$, where $m_i = \nu_Y f_i$.

Let $x = (z, y, t)$, $t \neq 0$, be a smooth point of \mathfrak{X} , then it is a smooth point of $\mathfrak{X}(t)$, and $\phi(x) = (tz, y, t)$ is a smooth point of $X \times \mathbb{C}^*$; consequently (tz, y) is a smooth point of X . Now, for any point (x, a, c, b) in $\kappa_{\mathfrak{X}}^{-1}(x)$ we have that there exist constants $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_p$ such that:

$$a_j = \sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_i \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial z_j}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_i t^{-m_i+1} \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial z_j}(tz, y) \quad (2)$$

$$c_j = \sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_i \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial y_j}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_i t^{-m_i} \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial y_j}(tz, y) \quad (3)$$

$$b = \sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_i \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial t}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_i \left((-m_i) t^{-m_i+1} f_i(tz, y) + t^{-m_i} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n-s} z_k \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial z_k}(tz, y) \right) \right) \quad (4)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_i \left(t^{-m_i} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n-s} z_k \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial z_k}(tz, y) \right) \right), \quad \text{because } f_i(tz, y) = 0 \text{ on } X \times \mathbb{C}. \quad (5)$$

Analogously, for any point (x, a, c) in $\kappa_\varphi^{-1}(x)$, there exist constants $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_p$ such that, the coordinates a_j and c_j are given by the corresponding equations 2 and 3. This implies that the natural projection $P : (z, y, t, a, c, b) \mapsto (z, y, t, a, c)$ induces a surjective morphism to $C_\varphi(\mathfrak{X} \setminus \mathfrak{X}(0))$ when restricted to $C(\mathfrak{X} \setminus \mathfrak{X}(0))$. But, from 5 we can see that $tb = \sum_{k=0}^{n-s} z_k a_k$, so as long as $t \neq 0$ the b coordinate is completely determined by the a and z coordinates which proves that the aforementioned map P is an isomorphism.

On the other hand, for the corresponding point $x' = (tz, y)$ of X , we have that for any point (x', a, c) in $\kappa_X^{-1}(x')$ there exists constants $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_p$ such

that:

$$a_j = \sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial z_j}(tz, y)$$

$$c_j = \sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial y_j}(tz, y)$$

This implies that if $t \neq 0$, the automorphism $\Upsilon : \mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C} \times \check{\mathbb{C}}^{n+1} \curvearrowright$ of the ambient space defined by:

$$(z, y, t, a, c) \mapsto (tz_0, \dots, tz_{n-s}, y_1, \dots, y_s, t, a_0, \dots, a_{n-s}, tc_1, \dots, tc_s)$$

induces a surjective map $\psi_\varphi : C_\varphi(\mathfrak{X} \setminus \mathfrak{X}(0)) \rightarrow C(X) \times \mathbb{C}^*$ simply by setting $\lambda_i = t^{m_i-1} \alpha_i$. Moreover, since the map Υ is biholomorphic in the open dense set $t \neq 0$, the map ψ_φ is an isomorphism. \square

Remark 4.3. *In regard to the previous diagrams, note that:*

1. *The map ϕ is defined on all of \mathfrak{X} , and the image of the special fiber $\mathfrak{X}(0)$ is just the origin in $X \times \mathbb{C}$. Note as well, that for a fixed $t \neq 0$, the morphism $pr_1 \circ \phi| : \mathfrak{X}(t) \rightarrow X$ is an isomorphism.*
2. *The obstruction to the extension of ψ to $C(\mathfrak{X})$ comes from the map $\check{\mathbb{P}}^{n+1} \rightarrow \check{\mathbb{P}}^n$, which is undefined at the point $[0 : \dots : 0 : 1]$. This means that for any point $((\underline{z}, t), [\underline{a} : b])$ in $C(\mathfrak{X}) \cap (\mathfrak{X} \times \{\check{\mathbb{P}}^{n+1} \setminus [0 : 1]\})$, the hyperplane $[\underline{a}] \in \check{\mathbb{P}}^n$ is tangent to X at the point $t\underline{z} = (tz_0, \dots, tz_n)$. In particular, for $t = 0$ the hyperplane $[\underline{a}]$ is tangent to X at the origin.*

5 The Normal/Conormal diagram.

Let $(Y, 0) \subset (X, 0)$ be a germ of nonsingular analytic subvariety of dimension $s < d$ as before. The Whitney conditions of the pair (X^0, Y) at 0 can be expressed in terms of the normal/conormal diagram of the pair $(X, Y, 0)$. We will choose an embedding $(X, 0) \subset (\mathbb{C}^{n+1}, 0)$ such that the germ $(Y, 0)$ is linear with coordinate system $(z_0, \dots, z_{n-s}, y_1, \dots, y_s)$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E_Y C(X) & \xrightarrow{\hat{e}_Y} & C(X) \\ \downarrow \kappa'_X & \searrow \zeta & \downarrow \kappa \\ E_Y X & \xrightarrow{e_Y} & X \end{array}$$

We will denote by $r : (X, 0) \rightarrow (Y, 0)$ the retraction induced by the projection onto the y coordinates.

Proposition 5.1. *Let D denote the reduced divisor $|\zeta^{-1}(Y)| \subset E_Y C(X)$, then:*

1. *The pair (X^0, Y) satisfies Whitney's condition a) at every point $y \in Y$ if and only if we have the set theoretical equality $|C(X) \cap C(Y)| = |\kappa_X^{-1}(Y)|$.*
2. *The pair (X^0, Y) satisfies Whitney's condition a) at every point $y \in Y$ if and only if D is contained in $Y \times \mathbb{P}^{n-s} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{n-s}$ where for every $y \in Y$, $\check{\mathbb{P}}^{n-s}$ denotes the space of hyperplanes containing $T_y Y$. In particular, they satisfy Whitney's condition a) at 0 if and only if $\zeta^{-1}(0) \subset \{0\} \times \mathbb{P}^{n-s} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{n-s}$.*
3. *The pair (X^0, Y) satisfies Whitney's condition b) at $y \in Y$ if and only if $|\zeta^{-1}(y)|$ is contained in the incidence variety $I \subset \{y\} \times \mathbb{P}^{n-s} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{n-s}$.*

Proof. Whitney conditions are defined in terms of limit of tangent spaces. However, once we have fixed an embedding $(X, 0) \subset (\mathbb{C}^{n+1}, 0)$, since a hyperplane H is a limit of tangent hyperplanes if and only if it contains a limit of tangent spaces we can restate Whitney conditions:

- The pair $(X^0, Y)_0$ satisfies Whitney condition a) at 0 if for any sequence of non singular points $\{x_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \subset X^0$ tending to 0, and any sequence $\{H_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ where H_i is a tangent hyperplane to X at the point x_i we have the inclusion

$$T_0 Y \subset \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} H_i$$

- The pair (X^0, Y) satisfies Whitney condition b) at $y \in Y$ if for any sequence of non singular points $\{x_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \subset X^0$ tending to y , and any sequence $\{H_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ where H_i is a tangent hyperplane to X at the point x_i we have the inclusion

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} [x_i r(x_i)] \subset \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} H_i$$

With this in mind **1)** is now only an observation. Note that we always have the inclusion $|C(X) \cap C(Y)| \subset |\kappa_X^{-1}(Y)|$. On the other hand, the inclusion $|\kappa_X^{-1}(Y)| \subset |C(Y)|$ means that for every $y \in Y$ every limit of tangent hyperplanes to X at y , $H \in \kappa_X^{-1}(y)$, is also a tangent hyperplane to Y at y , that is $T_y Y \subset H$.

For **2)**, with the coordinate system we have fixed we have the blowing up $E_Y X$ as a subspace of $X \times \mathbb{P}^{n-s}$, and the conormal space $C(Y)$ equal to $Y \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{n-s}$ where $\check{\mathbb{P}}^{n-s}$ corresponds to the projective dual of $\mathbb{P}Y$, that is the algebraic set defined by $c_1 = \dots = c_s = 0$. Then, from **1)** satisfying condition a) is equivalent to the inclusion $|\kappa_X^{-1}(Y)| \subset Y \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{n-s}$ which by construction of the normal conormal diagram is equivalent to the inclusion $|\zeta^{-1}(Y)| \subset Y \times \mathbb{P}^{n-s} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{n-s}$.

To prove **3)**, with the coordinate system we have fixed, we have the natural retraction $r : \mathbb{C}^{n+1} \rightarrow Y$ sending $(\underline{z}, \underline{y}) \rightarrow \underline{y}$ which at the same time is used to build the underlying set of the blowup of X along Y , $E_Y X$. So, from the

construction of $E_Y C(X)$ as a subspace of the fiber product, we have to take the closure of the set of points of this space of the form $(\underline{z}, \underline{y}, l, H)$ where $(\underline{z}, \underline{y})$ is a point in $X^0 \setminus Y$, $l \in \mathbb{P}^{n-s}$ is the line defined by $[(\underline{z}, \underline{y}) - r(\underline{z}, \underline{y})]$ and H is a tangent hyperplane to X at the point $(\underline{z}, \underline{y})$. Then, a point in the divisor $D = \zeta^{-1}(Y)$ is a point $(0, y, l, H)$, where $(0, y)$ is a point in Y , and l and H are a line and a hyperplane obtained in the way described in the definition of condition b) above. Finally the inclusion $l \subset H$ is just what it means that the pair (l, H) is in the incidence variety $I \subset \{y\} \times \mathbb{P}^{n-s} \times \mathbb{P}^{n-s}$, which finishes the proof. \square

6 Whitney's conditions.

Let $(X, 0) \subset (\mathbb{C}^{n+1}, 0)$ be a reduced germ of analytic singularity of pure dimension d , and let $\varphi : (\mathfrak{X}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}, 0)$ denote the specialization of X to its tangent cone $C_{X,0}$. Let \mathfrak{X}^0 denote the open set of smooth points of \mathfrak{X} , and let Y denote the smooth subspace $0 \times \mathbb{C} \subset \mathfrak{X}$. Our aim is to study the equisingularity of \mathfrak{X} along Y , that is, we want to determine whether it is possible to find a Whitney stratification of \mathfrak{X} in which the t -axis Y is a stratum.

The first step to find out if such a stratification is possible, is to verify that the pair (\mathfrak{X}^0, Y) satisfies Whitney's conditions. Since $\mathfrak{X} \setminus \mathfrak{X}(0)$ is isomorphic to the product $X \times \mathbb{C}^*$, Whitney's conditions are automatically verified everywhere in $\{0\} \times \mathbb{C}$, with the possible exception of the origin. The following result tells us that in this particular case it is enough to check for Whitney's condition a).

Proposition 6.1. *If the pair (\mathfrak{X}^0, Y) satisfies Whitney's condition a) at the origin, then it also satisfies Whitney's condition b) at the origin.*

Before proving proposition 6.1, we need the following lemma.

Lemma 6.2. *There exists a natural morphism $\omega : E_Y \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow E_0 X$, making the following diagram commute:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E_Y \mathfrak{X} & \xrightarrow{\omega} & E_0 X \\ e_Y \downarrow & & \downarrow e_o \\ \mathfrak{X} & \xrightarrow{\phi} & X \end{array}$$

Moreover, when restricted to the exceptional divisor $e_Y^{-1}(Y) = \mathbb{P}C_{\mathfrak{X},Y}$ it induces the natural map $\mathbb{P}C_{\mathfrak{X},Y} = Y \times \mathbb{P}C_{X,0} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}C_{X,0}$.

Proof. Algebraically, this results from the universal property of the blowup $E_0 X$. We start with the diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E_Y \mathfrak{X} & & E_0 X \\ e_Y \downarrow & & \downarrow e_o \\ \mathfrak{X} & \xrightarrow{\phi} & X \end{array}$$

In this coordinate system, the maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} of the analytic algebra $O_{X,0}$ is generated by $\langle z_0, \dots, z_n \rangle$. The map ϕ , induces a morphism of analytic algebras $O_{X,0} \rightarrow O_{\mathfrak{X},0}$ defined by $z_i \mapsto tz_i$. So we have to prove that the ideal $\langle tz_0, \dots, tz_n \rangle \subset O_{\mathfrak{X},0}$ is locally invertible when pulled back to $E_Y \mathfrak{X}$. But as ideals we have the equality $\langle tz_0, \dots, tz_n \rangle = \langle t \rangle \cdot \langle z_0, \dots, z_n \rangle$. And by definition of the blowup, the ideal $\langle z_0, \dots, z_n \rangle \subset O_{\mathfrak{X},0}$ corresponding to Y is locally invertible when pulled back to $E_Y \mathfrak{X}$. After multiplication by a invertible ideal, it will remain locally invertible. Note that, for the diagram to be commutative the morphism ω must map the point $(z, t), [z] \in E_Y \mathfrak{X} \setminus \{Y \times \mathbb{P}^n\} \subset \mathfrak{X} \times \mathbb{P}^n$ to the point $(tz), [z] \in E_0 X \subset X \times \mathbb{P}^n$ and the result follows. \square

Remark 6.3. *Note that:*

1. For any point $y \in Y$, the tangent cone $C_{\mathfrak{X},y}$ is isomorphic to $C_{X,0} \times Y$, and the isomorphism is uniquely determined once we have chosen a set of coordinates. The reason is that for any $f(z)$ vanishing on $(X,0)$, the function $F(z,t) = t^{-m}f(tz) = f_m + tf_{m+1} + t^2f_{m+2} + \dots$, vanishes in $(\mathfrak{X},0)$ and so for any point $y = (\underline{0}, t_0)$ the initial form of $F(z, t + t_0)$ in $\mathbb{C}\{z_0, \dots, z_n, t\}$ is equal to the initial form of f at 0. That is $\text{in}_{(0,t_0)} F = \text{in}_0 f$.
2. The projectivized normal cone $\mathbb{P}C_{\mathfrak{X},Y}$ is isomorphic to $Y \times \mathbb{P}C_{X,0}$. This can be seen from the equations used to define \mathfrak{X} (Chapter 1, eq. 1), where the initial form of F_i with respect to Y , is equal to the initial form of f_i at the origin. That is $\text{in}_Y F_i = \text{in}_0 f_i$.

Now we can proceed to the proof of 6.1.

Proof. (Proposition 6.1)

We want to prove that the pair (\mathfrak{X}^0, Y) satisfies Whitney's condition b) at the origin. We are assuming that it already satisfies condition a), so in particular we have that $\zeta^{-1}(0)$ is contained in $\{0\} \times \mathbb{P}^n \times \mathbb{P}^n$. By proposition 5.1 it suffices to prove that any point $(0, l, H) \in \zeta^{-1}(0)$ is contained in the incidence variety $I \subset \{0\} \times \mathbb{P}^n \times \mathbb{P}^n$. Consider the diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 E_Y C(\mathfrak{X}) & \xrightarrow{\hat{e}_Y} & C(\mathfrak{X}) & \xrightarrow{\psi} & C(X) \times \mathbb{C} \\
 \downarrow \kappa'_{\mathfrak{X}} & \searrow \zeta & \downarrow \kappa_{\mathfrak{X}} & & \\
 E_Y \mathfrak{X} & \xrightarrow{e_Y} & \mathfrak{X} & & \\
 \downarrow \omega & & & & \\
 E_0 X & & & &
 \end{array}$$

By construction, there is a sequence (z_m, t_m, l_m, H_m) in $E_Y C(\mathfrak{X}) \hookrightarrow C(\mathfrak{X}) \times_{\mathfrak{X}} E_Y \mathfrak{X}$ tending to $(0, l, H)$ where (z_m, t_m) is not in Y . Through $\kappa'_{\mathfrak{X}}$, we obtain

a sequence (z_m, t_m, l_m) in $E_Y \mathfrak{X}$ tending to $(0, l)$, and through \hat{e}_Y a sequence (z_m, t_m, H_m) tending to $(0, H)$ in $C(\mathfrak{X})$.

Now, using the notation of proposition 4.2, through the map ψ we obtain the sequence $(t_m z_m, \tilde{H}_m)$ and since by hypothesis we have $b = 0$, then by remark 4.3-2 both the sequence and its limit $(0, \tilde{H})$ are in $C(X)$. Note that if H has coordinates $[a_0 : \cdots : a_n : 0]$, then $\tilde{H} = [a_0 : \cdots : a_n] \in \tilde{\mathbb{P}}^n$. On the other hand, by lemma 6.2 we have that both the sequence $(t_m z_m, l_m)$ obtained through the map ω and its limit $(0, l)$ are in $E_0 X$. Finally, Whitney's lemma ([17, Thm. 22.1, p. 547] or [9, Thm. 1.1.1]) tells us that in this situation we have that $l \subset \tilde{H}$ and so the point $(0, l, H)$ is in the incidence variety.

If the sequence (z_m, t_m, l_m, H_m) in $E_Y C(\mathfrak{X})$ is contained in the special fiber, that is $t_m = 0$ for all m , then either the point $(z_m, 0)$ is a smooth point of \mathfrak{X} and so the line $l_m = [z_m : 0]$ is contained in every tangent hyperplane H_m , or it is a singular point of \mathfrak{X} and by constructing a sequence of smooth points in $\mathfrak{X} \setminus \mathfrak{X}(0)$ tending to it and using the maps ψ and ω as we did before we prove that the line l_m is contained in H_m . In any case, what we have is that for any point in the sequence $(z_m, 0, l_m, H_m)$ we already have the inclusion $l_m \subset H_m$ and so the limit $(0, l, H)$ satisfies this condition as well. \square

The following result tells us that in order to have Y be a stratum in a Whitney stratification of \mathfrak{X} , the condition of $(X, 0)$ not having exceptional cones is necessary.

Lemma 6.4. *Let $(X, 0) \subset (\mathbb{C}^{n+1}, 0)$ be a reduced germ of analytic singularity of pure dimension d , and let $\varphi : (\mathfrak{X}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}, 0)$ denote the specialization of X to its tangent cone $C_{X,0}$. Let \mathfrak{X}^0 denote the open set of smooth points of \mathfrak{X} , and let Y denote the smooth subspace $0 \times \mathbb{C} \subset \mathfrak{X}$. If the tangent cone $C_{X,0}$ is reduced and the pair (\mathfrak{X}^0, Y) satisfies Whitney's condition a) then the germ $(X, 0)$ does not have exceptional cones.*

Proof. First of all, by hypothesis the pair (\mathfrak{X}^0, Y) satisfies Whitney's condition a), so by proposition 6.1 it also satisfies Whitney's condition b). Recall that the aureole of $(\mathfrak{X}, 0)$ along Y is a collection $\{V_\alpha\}$ of subcones of the normal cone $C_{\mathfrak{X},Y}$ whose projective duals determine the set of limits of tangent hyperplanes to \mathfrak{X} at the points of Y in the case that the pair (\mathfrak{X}^0, Y) satisfies Whitney conditions a) and b) at every point of Y (See [11, Thm. 2.1.1, Coro 2.1.2 p. 559-561]). Among the V_α there are the irreducible components of $|C_{\mathfrak{X},Y}|$. Moreover:

1. By remark 6.3 we have that $C_{\mathfrak{X},Y} = Y \times C_{X,0}$ so its irreducible components are of the form $Y \times \tilde{V}_\beta$ where \tilde{V}_β is an irreducible component of $|C_{X,0}|$.
2. For each α the projection $V_\alpha \rightarrow Y$ is surjective and all the fibers are of the same dimension. (See [11][Proposition 2.2.4.2, p. 570])

3. The hyperplane $H = [0 : 0 : \cdots : 1] \in \check{\mathbb{P}}^{n+1}$ is transversal to $(\mathfrak{X}, 0)$ by hypothesis, and so by [11, Thm. 2.3.2, p. 572] the collection $\{V_\alpha \cap H\}$ is the aureole of $\mathfrak{X} \cap H$ along $Y \cap H$.

Notice that $(\mathfrak{X} \cap H, Y \cap H)$ is equal to $(\mathfrak{X}(0), 0)$, which is isomorphic to the tangent cone $(C_{X,0}, 0)$ and therefore does not have exceptional cones. This means that for each α either $V_\alpha \cap H$ is an irreducible component of $C_{X,0}$ or it is empty. But the intersection can't be empty because the projections $V_\alpha \rightarrow Y$ are surjective. Finally since all the fibers of the projection are of the same dimension then the V_α 's are only the irreducible components of $C_{\mathfrak{X},Y}$. But this means, that if we define the affine hyperplane H_t as the hyperplane with the same direction as H and passing through the point $y = (0, t) \in Y$ for t small enough; H_t is transversal to (\mathfrak{X}, y) and so we have again that the collection $\{V_\alpha \cap H_t\}$ is the aureole of $\mathfrak{X} \cap H_t$ along $Y \cap H_t$, that is the aureole of $(X, 0)$, so it does not have exceptional cones. \square

We can now use lemma 6.4 to prove that the Whitney conditions of the pair (\mathfrak{X}^0, Y) imply that the germ $(\mathfrak{X}, 0)$ does not have exceptional cones.

Proposition 6.5. *Let $(X, 0) \subset (\mathbb{C}^{n+1}, 0)$ be a reduced germ of analytic singularity of pure dimension d , and let $\varphi : (\mathfrak{X}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}, 0)$ denote the specialization of X to its tangent cone $C_{X,0}$. Let \mathfrak{X}^0 denote the open set of smooth points of \mathfrak{X} , and let Y denote the smooth subspace $0 \times \mathbb{C} \subset \mathfrak{X}$.*

1. *If the germ $(\mathfrak{X}, 0)$ does not have exceptional cones, then the pair (\mathfrak{X}^0, Y) satisfies Whitney's condition a) at the origin.*
2. *Moreover, if the tangent cone $C_{X,0}$ is reduced and the pair (\mathfrak{X}^0, Y) satisfies Whitney's condition a) at the origin then $(\mathfrak{X}, 0)$ does not have exceptional cones.*

Proof. Let us choose a representative of $(X, 0)$ in $(\mathbb{C}^{n+1}, 0)$, then $(\mathfrak{X}, 0) \subset (\mathbb{C}^{n+2}, 0)$. Let $C(\mathfrak{X}) \subset \mathbb{C}^{n+2} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{n+1}$ denote the conormal space of \mathfrak{X} , and let us consider the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C(\mathfrak{X}) & & C(Y) \\ \downarrow \kappa_{\mathfrak{X}} & & \downarrow h \\ \mathfrak{X} & \longleftarrow & Y \end{array}$$

By proposition 5.1, Whitney's condition a) at the origin is equivalent to the set theoretic inclusion

$$|\kappa_{\mathfrak{X}}^{-1}(0)| \subset |h^{-1}(0)|$$

Let $((z_0, \dots, z_n, t), [a_0 : a_1 : \dots : a_n : b])$ be the coordinates of $\mathbb{C}^{n+2} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{n+1}$ as before. Now, since Y is the t axis, the conormal space $C(Y)$ is defined by the equations $z_0 = \dots = z_n = b = 0$, and for $h^{-1}(0)$ we just add the equation $t = 0$.

1) By hypothesis $(\mathfrak{X}, 0)$ does not have exceptional cones, which means that $|\kappa_{\mathfrak{X}}^{-1}(0)|$ is just the dual of the tangent cone $C_{\mathfrak{X},0} = C_{X,0} \times \mathbb{C}$. In particular, every tangent hyperplane to $C_{\mathfrak{X},0}$ contains the t axis, that is $b = 0$, so is contained in $h^{-1}(0)$, and we have Whitney's condition a).

2) By lemma 6.4 we know that $(X, 0)$ does not have exceptional cones. Since every point in $\kappa_{\mathfrak{X}}^{-1}(0)$, that is every tangent hyperplane to \mathfrak{X} at the origin satisfies $b = 0$, the remark 4.3-2 tells us that the morphism $(\widehat{pr}_1 \circ \psi) : C(\mathfrak{X} \setminus \mathfrak{X}(0)) \rightarrow C(X)$ of proposition 4.2, sending $(z, t), [a : b] \rightarrow (tz), [a]$ can be extended to $C(\mathfrak{X})$. In particular the point, $(0), [a]$ is in $\kappa_X^{-1}(0) \subset C(X)$, and since $(X, 0)$ does not have exceptional cones, then $[a]$ is in the dual of the tangent cone $C_{X,0}$, which implies that $\kappa_{\mathfrak{X}}^{-1}(0)$ is just the dual of the tangent cone $C_{\mathfrak{X},0}$, and $(\mathfrak{X}, 0)$ does not have exceptional cones. \square

We will study Whitney's condition a) by deriving a characterization specific to our situation from the characterization given first by Teissier in [16] in the case of isolated hypersurface singularities and subsequently generalized by Gaffney in [3] in terms of integral dependence of modules.

7 Limits of tangents spaces and integral closure of modules

There are several equivalent definitions of integral closure for modules. In our case, it is simpler to work with the following definition, as stated in [4, Section 3, p. 555].

Definition 7.1. Let $O_{\mathfrak{X}}^p$ be a free module of rank $p \geq 1$. Let M be a coherent submodule of $O_{\mathfrak{X}}^p$ and $h \in O_{\mathfrak{X}}^p$. Given a map of germs $\phi : (\mathbb{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathfrak{X}, 0)$, denote by $h \circ \phi$ the induced section of O_1^p , and by $M \circ \phi$ the induced submodule. Call h integrally dependent (resp. strictly dependent) on M at 0 if, for every ϕ , the section $h \circ \phi \in O_1^p$ belongs to the submodule $M \circ \phi$ of O_1^p (resp. to the submodule $\mathfrak{m}_1(M \circ \phi)$), where \mathfrak{m}_1 is the maximal ideal of $O_1 = \mathbb{C}\{\tau\}$. The submodule of $O_{\mathfrak{X}}^p$ generated by all such h will be denoted by \overline{M} , respectively by M^\dagger .

Moreover, we say that a submodule $N \subset M$ is a **reduction** of M if $\overline{N} = \overline{M}$.

If the germ $(\mathfrak{X}, 0)$ is not irreducible, for every irreducible component \mathfrak{X}_i of \mathfrak{X} the module M induces a submodule $M_{\mathfrak{X}_i}$ of $O_{\mathfrak{X}_i}^p$ via the morphism of analytic algebras $O_{\mathfrak{X},0} \rightarrow O_{\mathfrak{X}_i,0}$, and the same goes for a section h of $O_{\mathfrak{X}}^p$. A simple calculation then shows:

Lemma 7.2. Let $(\mathfrak{X}, 0) = \bigcup_{i=1}^r (\mathfrak{X}_i, 0)$ be the irreducible decomposition of the germ. The section h is integrally dependent (respectively strictly dependent) on M at 0 if and only if for every irreducible component \mathfrak{X}_i the induced section h_i is integrally dependent (respectively strictly dependent) on $M_{\mathfrak{X}_i}$ at 0.

We will state the main results we will be using. Let M be a coherent submodule of $O_{\mathfrak{X}}^p$ as before, and let $[M]$ be a matrix of generators of M for a small enough neighborhood of the origin in $(\mathfrak{X}, 0)$, that is the matrix describing the morphism μ of:

$$O_{\mathfrak{X}}^q \xrightarrow{\mu} O_{\mathfrak{X}}^r \longrightarrow O_{\mathfrak{X}}^p/M \longrightarrow 0$$

Let $J_k(M)$ denote the ideal of $O_{\mathfrak{X}}$ generated by the $k \times k$ minors of $[M]$. This is the same as the $(p - k)$ -th Fitting ideal of $O_{\mathfrak{X}}^p/M$ and so is independent of the choice of generators of M . If $h \in O_{\mathfrak{X}}^p$, let (h, M) denote the submodule of $O_{\mathfrak{X}}^p$ generated by h and M .

Proposition 7.3. *[2, Prop 1.7, p. 304], and [3, Prop 1.5, p. 57]*

Suppose M is a submodule of $O_{\mathfrak{X}}^p$, $h \in O_{\mathfrak{X}}^p$ and the rank of (h, M) is k on each irreducible component of $(\mathfrak{X}, 0)$. Then h is integrally dependent (resp. strictly dependent) on M at 0 if and only if each minor in $J_k(h, M)$ which depends on h is integrally dependent (resp. strictly dependent) on $J_k(M)$.

Lemma 7.4. *[4, Lemma 3.3, p. 557] For a section h of $O_{\mathfrak{X}}^p$ to be integrally dependent, respectively strictly dependent, on M at 0, it is necessary that for all maps:*

$$\begin{aligned} \phi : (\mathbb{C}, 0) &\rightarrow (\mathfrak{X}, 0) \\ \psi : (\mathbb{C}, 0) &\rightarrow (\text{Hom}(\mathbb{C}^p, \mathbb{C}), \lambda), \quad \lambda \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

the function $\psi(h \circ \phi)$ on \mathbb{C} belongs to the ideal $I_{\psi}(M \circ \phi)$ generated by applying $\psi(\tau)$ to the generators of $M \circ \phi$, respectively to the ideal $\mathfrak{m}_1 I_{\psi}(M \circ \phi)$.

Conversely it is sufficient that this condition is satisfied for every $\phi : (\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{X} \setminus W, 0)$, where $(W, 0) \subset (\mathfrak{X}, 0)$ is a proper analytic subset of \mathfrak{X} .

Corollary 7.5. *([2, Proposition 1.11, p. 306]) The section h is integrally dependent on M at 0 if and only if for each choice of generators $\{m_i\}$ of M there exists a neighborhood U of 0 in \mathfrak{X} , and a real constant C , such that for every section $\Psi : \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{X} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{p-1}$ of the trivial bundle $\mathfrak{X} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{p-1}$ and every point $z \in U$ we have:*

$$|\Psi(z) \cdot h(z)| \leq C \sup_i |\Psi(z) \cdot m_i(z)|$$

The previous results direct us to work with the space $\mathfrak{X} \times \check{\mathbb{C}}^p$, or even with the space $\mathfrak{X} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{p-1}$ since we ask that the image of ψ does not contain the point 0 in $\check{\mathbb{C}}^p$. These spaces can be seen respectively as the analytic spectrum (analytic proj) of the symmetric algebra of $O_{\mathfrak{X}}^p$, that is $O_{\mathfrak{X}}[u_1, \dots, u_p]$. The section $h \in O_{\mathfrak{X}}^p$ and the submodule $M \subset O_{\mathfrak{X}}^p$ generate ideals in $O_{\mathfrak{X}}[u_1, \dots, u_p]$ which we will denote by $\rho(h)$ and $\rho(M)$.

Remark 7.6. Recall that the embedding of $O_{\mathfrak{X}}^p$ in $O_{\mathfrak{X}}[u_1, \dots, u_p]$ is in degree 1, and is given by

$$h = \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \\ \vdots \\ h_p \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \rho(h) = u_1 h_1 + \dots + u_p h_p$$

We will consider the normalized blowup of $\mathfrak{X} \times \mathbb{P}^{p-1}$ along the subspace Z defined by the ideal $\rho(M)O_{\mathfrak{X}}[u_1, \dots, u_p]$ which we will denote by

$$\pi : \overline{EZ(\mathfrak{X} \times \mathbb{P}^{p-1})} \rightarrow \mathfrak{X} \times \mathbb{P}^{p-1} \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$$

Its exceptional divisor will be denoted by F

Proposition 7.7. [4, Prop. 3.5, p. 558] Let $h \in O_{\mathfrak{X}}^p$, and let Y be a closed analytic subset of the image of F in \mathfrak{X} . Then:

1. h is integrally dependent on M at 0 if and only if along each irreducible component of F , the ideal $\rho(h) \circ \pi$ vanishes to order at least the order of vanishing of $\rho(M) \circ \pi$.
2. h is strictly dependent on M at every $y \in Y$ if and only if along each component V of F , the ideal $\rho(h) \circ \pi$ lies in the product $I(Y, V)\rho(M) \circ \pi$, where $I(Y, V)$ denotes the ideal of the reduced preimage of Y in V .

From this point on we will assume that **the germ $(\mathfrak{X}, 0)$ is irreducible.**

Let $\langle F_1, \dots, F_p \rangle \mathbb{C}\{z_0, \dots, z_n, t\}$ be the ideal defining the germ $(\mathfrak{X}, 0)$ as before. In other words, $(\mathfrak{X}, 0) = (F^{-1}(0), 0)$ where $F = (F_1, \dots, F_p) : (\mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^p, 0)$. Let c denote the codimension of \mathfrak{X} in $\mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C}$, and let S denote the set of increasing sequences of c positive integers less than $p+1$. For $\alpha \in S$ denote by $[DF]_{\alpha}$ the $c \times (n+2)$ submatrix of $[DF]$ formed by the $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_c)$ lines of $[DF]$. That is the jacobian matrix, of the map $F_{\alpha} := (F_{\alpha_1}, \dots, F_{\alpha_c}) : \mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^c$.

Definition 7.8. For $\alpha \in S$, define the α -**Jacobian module of F** as the submodule $JM(F)_{\alpha}$ of $O_{\mathfrak{X}}^c$ generated by the columns of the matrix $[DF]_{\alpha}$, that is:

$$JM(F)_{\alpha} := O_{\mathfrak{X}} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F_{\alpha_1}}{\partial z_0} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial F_{\alpha_c}}{\partial z_0} \end{pmatrix} + \dots + O_{\mathfrak{X}} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F_{\alpha_1}}{\partial z_n} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial F_{\alpha_c}}{\partial z_n} \end{pmatrix} + O_{\mathfrak{X}} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F_{\alpha_1}}{\partial t} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial F_{\alpha_c}}{\partial t} \end{pmatrix} \subset O_{\mathfrak{X}}^c$$

Let v be a vector in $\mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C}$, then by $\frac{\partial F_{\alpha}}{\partial v}$ we mean the directional derivative of F_{α} with respect to v . That is:

$$\frac{\partial F_{\alpha}}{\partial v} := [DF]_{\alpha}(v)$$

In particular $\frac{\partial F_\alpha}{\partial v}$ is a linear combination of the columns of F_α and so it belongs to the α -jacobian module $JM(F)_\alpha$.

Definition 7.9. *Given an analytic map germ $g : (\mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^l, 0)$, and $\alpha \in S$, let $JM_g(F)_\alpha$ denote the submodule of $JM(F)_\alpha$ generated by the "partials" $\frac{\partial F_\alpha}{\partial v}$ for all vector fields v on $\mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C}$ tangent to the fibers of g , that is, for all v that map to the 0-field on \mathbb{C}^l . Call $JM_g(F)_\alpha$ the α -**Relative Jacobian Module** with respect to g .*

Note that if H is a hyperplane in $\mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C}$ defined by the kernel of the linear map $h : \mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, then $JM_h(F)_\alpha$ is the submodule of $JM(F)_\alpha$ generated by the partials $\frac{\partial F_\alpha}{\partial v}$ for all vectors $v \in H$.

Remark 7.10. 1. *For every non singular point $(z, t) \in \mathfrak{X}^0$, the matrix $[DF(z, t)]$ has rank $c := n + 1 - d$, and so there exists an $\alpha \in S$ such that at least one of the maximal minors ($c \times c$) of the matrix $[DF]_\alpha$ is not identically zero in $O_{\mathfrak{X}, 0}$.*

2. *For every point (z, t) in the relative smooth locus $\mathfrak{X}_\varphi^0 := \bigcup \mathfrak{X}(t)^0$, the matrix $[D_\varphi F(z, t)] = \left[\frac{\partial F_i}{\partial z_j} \right]_{j=0 \dots n}^{i=1 \dots p}$ has rank $c := n + 1 - d$, and so there exists a $\gamma \in S$ such that at least one of the maximal minors ($c \times c$) of the matrix $[D_\varphi F]_\gamma$ is not identically zero in $O_{\mathfrak{X}, 0}$.*

The α -relative jacobian module, for an appropriately chosen α , can be used to study the limits of tangent hyperplanes.

Proposition 7.11. *Let $\alpha \in S$ be as in remark 7.10-1, and let $E_Z(\mathfrak{X} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{c-1}) \subset \mathfrak{X} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{c-1} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{n+1}$ be the blowup of $\mathfrak{X} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{c-1}$ along the subspace Z defined by the ideal $\rho(JM(F)_\alpha)O_{\mathfrak{X}}[u_1, \dots, u_c]$. Then, there exists a surjective map $\eta : E_Z(\mathfrak{X} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{c-1}) \rightarrow C(\mathfrak{X})$, making the following diagram commutative:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 E_Z(\mathfrak{X} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{c-1}) & \xrightarrow{\eta} & C(\mathfrak{X}) \\
 e_Z \downarrow & & \downarrow \kappa_{\mathfrak{X}} \\
 \mathfrak{X} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{c-1} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathfrak{X} \\
 & & \downarrow \varphi \\
 & & \mathbb{C}
 \end{array}$$

Proof. Let $\alpha \in S$ be as in remark 7.10. Since \mathfrak{X} is irreducible, there exists an open dense set $\mathfrak{X}_\alpha^0 \subset \mathfrak{X}^0$, where for any point $(z, t) \in \mathfrak{X}_\alpha^0$ the tangent space $T_{(z, t)}\mathfrak{X}$ is the kernel of the matrix $[DF]_\alpha$, that is, it is obtained as the intersection of the $c := n + 1 - d$ hyperplanes $[\overrightarrow{dF_{\alpha_j}}(z, t)]$. Moreover, since c is the codimension of \mathfrak{X} , any linear equation defining the tangent hyperplane $H = [a : b]$ to \mathfrak{X} at (z, t) is expressed as a **unique** linear combination of these c hyperplanes

$H = [\sum \beta_j \overrightarrow{dF_{\alpha_j}}(z, t)]$, that is, they form a base of the fiber $\kappa_{\mathfrak{X}}^{-1}(z, t)$ over (z, t) in the conormal space $C(\mathfrak{X})$. So for any point $(z, t, u) \in \mathfrak{X} \times \check{\mathbb{C}}^c$ with $(z, t) \in \mathfrak{X}_{\alpha}^0$ we have the map

$$(z, t, u) \in \mathfrak{X} \times \check{\mathbb{C}}^c \mapsto (z, t), \left[\sum_{i=1}^c u_i \overrightarrow{dF_{\alpha_i}}(z, t) \right] \in C(\mathfrak{X}) \subset \mathfrak{X} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{n+1}$$

Note that this map is invariant with respect to the homotheties of $\check{\mathbb{C}}^c$, so it defines a map $\mathfrak{X} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{c-1} \rightarrow \mathfrak{X} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{n+1}$.

On the other hand, from definition 7.8 and remark 7.6, we get that the ideal $\rho(JM(F)_{\alpha})$ has the following system of homogeneous generators:

$$\rho(JM(F)_{\alpha}) = \left\langle u_1 \frac{\partial F_{\alpha_1}}{\partial z_0} + \cdots + u_c \frac{\partial F_{\alpha_c}}{\partial z_0}, \dots, u_1 \frac{\partial F_{\alpha_1}}{\partial t} + \cdots + u_c \frac{\partial F_{\alpha_c}}{\partial t} \right\rangle O_{\mathfrak{X}}[u_1, \dots, u_c]$$

and so a point $(z, t, [u]) \in \mathfrak{X} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{c-1}$ is in Z if and only if

$$u_1 \overrightarrow{dF_{\alpha_1}}(z, t) + \cdots + u_c \overrightarrow{dF_{\alpha_c}}(z, t) = \vec{0}$$

that is, Z is the set of points where the previously stated map

$$(z, t, [u]) \in \mathfrak{X} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{c-1} \mapsto (z, t), \left[\sum_{i=1}^c u_i \overrightarrow{dF_{\alpha_i}}(z, t) \right] \in C(\mathfrak{X}) \subset \mathfrak{X} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{n+1}$$

is not defined. Thus, by blowing up the space Z in this set of coordinates, we obtain the space $E_Z(\mathfrak{X} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{c-1}) \subset \mathfrak{X} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{c-1} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{n+1}$ upon which the morphism

$$\eta : E_Z(\mathfrak{X} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{c-1}) \rightarrow C(\mathfrak{X})$$

is defined by the restriction to $E_Z(\mathfrak{X} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{c-1})$ of the projection $\mathfrak{X} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{c-1} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathfrak{X} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{n+1}$. Moreover, since for any point $(z, t) \in \mathfrak{X}_{\alpha}^0$ and tangent hyperplane $H \in \kappa_{\mathfrak{X}}^{-1}(z, t)$ there exists a unique $[u] \in \check{\mathbb{P}}^{c-1}$ such that the point $(z, t, [u]) \notin Z$ and the point $(z, t, [u], H) \in E_Z(\mathfrak{X} \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{c-1})$, then the morphism η is surjective. \square

The proof of this proposition has the following result as an immediate corollary.

Corollary 7.12. *For each appropriately chosen $\alpha \in S$, the restriction of η to $e_Z^{-1}(\mathfrak{X}_{\alpha}^0)$ is an isomorphism. In other words, the analytic spaces $\mathfrak{X}_{\alpha}^0 \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^{c-1}$ and $\kappa_{\mathfrak{X}}^{-1}(\mathfrak{X}_{\alpha}^0)$ are isomorphic.*

Remark 7.13. *In the same spirit of the proof of the previous proposition, we can see that by choosing a $\gamma \in S$ as in remark 7.10-2, the irreducibility of \mathfrak{X} together with the constructive proof of 3.1 implies that the blowup of the ideal $J_c(JM_{\varphi}(F)_{\gamma})$ generated by the maximal minors of $[D_{\varphi}F]_{\gamma}$ gives the relative Nash modification $\mathcal{N}_{\varphi}\mathfrak{X}$.*

The link between limits of tangent hyperplanes and the integral closure is further explained in the following results.

Lemma 7.14. ([3, Lemma 2.1, p. 58]) *Let $(\mathfrak{X}, 0) \subset (\mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C}, 0)$ be defined by $F^{-1}(0)$ as before, let $\alpha \in S$ be as in remark 7.10-1, and let \mathfrak{X}_α^0 be the open dense set of smooth points of \mathfrak{X} where the kernel of the matrix $[DF]_\alpha$ defines the tangent space $T_{(z,t)}\mathfrak{X}$. Then a hyperplane $H = [a_0 : \dots : a_n : b] \in \mathbb{P}^{n+1}$ is a limit of tangent hyperplanes to $(\mathfrak{X}, 0)$ if and only if there exists a pair of maps $\phi : (\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{C} \setminus 0, 0) \rightarrow (\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{X}_\alpha^0, 0)$ and $\psi : (\mathbb{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\check{\mathbb{C}}^c, \lambda \neq 0)$ such that the point $(\phi(\tau), \psi(\tau)) \notin Z \subset \mathfrak{X} \times \check{\mathbb{C}}^c$ and for some k*

$$(a_0, \dots, a_n, b) = \lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} \frac{\psi(\tau) DF_\alpha(\phi(\tau))}{\tau^k}$$

Proof. The proof of this result is basically the same as that given in the reference just by noting the equivalence between a map

$$\Theta : (\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathfrak{X} \times \mathbb{C}^c, \mathfrak{X}_\alpha^0 \times \mathbb{C}^c, (0, \lambda))$$

and the pair of maps $\phi : (\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{X}_\alpha^0, 0)$ and $\psi : (\mathbb{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\check{\mathbb{C}}^c, \lambda \neq 0)$, and then using proposition 7.11 and its corollary. \square

Corollary 7.15. *Let $\varphi : (\mathfrak{X}, 0) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ denote the specialization of $(X, 0)$ to its tangent cone $(C_{X,0}, 0)$. The hyperplane $\{t = 0\}$ is not a limit of tangent hyperplanes to \mathfrak{X} at (z, t) if and only if $\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \in \overline{JM_\varphi(F)}$ in $O_{\mathfrak{X},(z,t)}$.*

Proof. From lemma 7.14, the hyperplane $\{t = 0\}$ is a limit of tangent hyperplanes if and only if there exists a pair of maps $\phi : (\mathbb{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathfrak{X}^0, (z, t))$ and $\psi : (\mathbb{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\check{\mathbb{C}}^p, \lambda \neq 0)$ such that the point $(\phi(\tau), \psi(\tau)) \notin Z \subset \mathfrak{X} \times \check{\mathbb{C}}^p$ and for some k

$$(0, \dots, 0, \alpha) = \lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} \frac{\psi(\tau) DF(\phi(\tau))}{\tau^k}$$

But we can see that $\psi(\tau) DF(\phi(\tau))$ is equal to

$$\left(\rho \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial z_0} \right) (\phi(\tau), \psi(\tau)), \dots, \rho \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial z_n} \right) (\phi(\tau), \psi(\tau)), \rho \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \right) (\phi(\tau), \psi(\tau)) \right)$$

and so, if we denote by $\text{ord}_0 \gamma(\tau)$ the order of the series $\gamma(\tau)$ in $\mathbb{C}\{\tau\}$, the limit condition tells us that

$$\text{ord}_0 \rho \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \right) (\phi(\tau), \psi(\tau)) < \text{ord}_0 \rho \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial z_j} \right) (\phi(\tau), \psi(\tau)), \text{ for } j = 0, \dots, n$$

This implies that for every $C \in \mathbb{R}$ there exists an $\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}$ such that for every $|\tau| < \epsilon$ we have that $|\rho \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \right) (\phi(\tau), \psi(\tau))| > C |\rho \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial z_j} \right) (\phi(\tau), \psi(\tau))|$. Corollary 7.5 finishes the proof. \square

The equivalence statement of Whitney's condition a) in terms of integral closure and the jacobian module given by Gaffney and Kleiman ([3, Cor 2.4, p. 60] or [4, lemma 4.1, p. 560]) can now be refined in the irreducible case by using the α -relative jacobian module with basically the same proof.

Theorem 7.16.

Let $(X, 0) \subset (\mathbb{C}^{n+1}, 0)$ be an irreducible and reduced germ of analytic singularity defined by an holomorphic map $f : (\mathbb{C}^{n+1}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^p, 0)$, $X = f^{-1}(0)$. Let $(V, 0) \subset (X, 0)$ be a smooth subspace defined as the zero set of the analytic function $g : (\mathbb{C}^{n+1}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^l, 0)$, and let $\alpha \in S$ be as in remark 7.10-1. Then the pair (X^0, V) satisfies Whitney's condition a) at the origin if and only if the module $JM_g(f)_\alpha$ is contained in $JM(f)_\alpha^\dagger$.

Corollary 7.17. In the same setup of 7.16, let the smooth subspace $(V, 0) \subset (X, 0)$ be linear and defined by the projection $g : (\mathbb{C}^{n+1}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^l, 0)$ onto the first l coordinates. If $h : (\mathbb{C}^{n+1}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^{n+1-l}, 0)$ denotes the retraction over $(V, 0)$, that is the projection onto the last $n+1-l$ coordinates, then the pair (X^0, V) satisfies Whitney's condition a) at the origin if and only if the module $JM_g(f)_\alpha$ is contained in $JM_h(f)_\alpha^\dagger$.

Proof. Recall that

$$JM(f)_\alpha = \left\langle \left(\frac{\partial f_\alpha}{\partial z_0} \right), \dots, \left(\frac{\partial f_\alpha}{\partial z_n} \right) \right\rangle O_X^p$$

where $\left(\frac{\partial f_\alpha}{\partial z_j} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_{\alpha_1}}{\partial z_j} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_{\alpha_c}}{\partial z_j} \end{pmatrix}$. Then, according to definition 7.9 we have that:

$$JM_g(f)_\alpha = \left\langle \left(\frac{\partial f_\alpha}{\partial z_l} \right), \dots, \left(\frac{\partial f_\alpha}{\partial z_n} \right) \right\rangle O_X^p$$

and

$$JM_h(f)_\alpha = \left\langle \left(\frac{\partial f_\alpha}{\partial z_0} \right), \dots, \left(\frac{\partial f_\alpha}{\partial z_{l-1}} \right) \right\rangle O_X^p$$

Now, by definition, for a fixed map $(\phi, \psi) : (\mathbb{C}, 0) \rightarrow (X \times \check{\mathbb{C}}^p, 0)$, with $(\phi(\tau), [\psi(\tau)]) \notin Z$ for $\tau \neq 0$, we have the ideal:

$$\begin{aligned} I_\psi(JM(f)_\alpha \circ \phi) &= \left\langle \psi(\tau) \left(\frac{\partial f_\alpha}{\partial z_0} \circ \phi \right), \dots, \psi(\tau) \left(\frac{\partial f_\alpha}{\partial z_n} \circ \phi \right) \right\rangle \mathbb{C}\{\tau\} \\ &= \langle \tau^{r_0} w_0, \dots, \tau^{r_n} w_n \rangle \mathbb{C}\{\tau\}, \text{ with } w_j \in \mathbb{C}\{\tau\} \text{ unit} \\ &= \langle \tau^k \rangle \mathbb{C}\{\tau\} \end{aligned}$$

But, by theorem 7.16 we know that the pair (X^0, V) satisfies Whitney's condition a) at the origin if and only if $JM_g(f)_\alpha \subset JM(f)_\alpha^\dagger$. That is, for $j = l, \dots, n$ we have that

$$\psi(\tau) \left(\frac{\partial f_\alpha}{\partial z_j} \circ \phi \right) \in \mathfrak{m}_1 I_\psi(JM(f)_\alpha \circ \phi) = \langle \tau^{k+1} \rangle \mathbb{C}\{\tau\}$$

so finally:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \tau^{r_0} w_0, \dots, \tau^{r_n} w_n \rangle \mathbb{C}\{\tau\} &= \langle \tau^{r_0} w_0, \dots, \tau^{r_{l-1}} w_{l-1} \rangle \mathbb{C}\{\tau\} \\ &= I_\psi(JM_h(f)_\alpha \circ \phi). \end{aligned}$$

and the result follows. \square

Corollary 7.18. *Let $\varphi : (\mathfrak{X}, 0) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ denote the specialization of $(X, 0)$ to its tangent cone $(C_{X,0}, 0)$, and let $\alpha \in S$ be as in remark 7.10-1. Then, the pair (\mathfrak{X}^0, Y) satisfies Whitney's condition a) at the origin if and only if $\frac{\partial F_\alpha}{\partial t} \in JM_\varphi(F)_\alpha^\dagger$.*

Proof. For $(Y, 0) \subset (\mathfrak{X}, 0) \subset (\mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C}, 0)$ we have that the projection

$$\varphi : (\mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}, 0)$$

onto the last coordinate can be seen as the retraction over $(Y, 0)$. Moreover, the subspace $(Y, 0)$ is defined by the projection

$$g : (\mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^{n+1}, 0)$$

onto the first $n + 1$ coordinates, so the module $JM_g(F)_\alpha = \langle \frac{\partial F_\alpha}{\partial t} \rangle O_{\mathfrak{X}}^p$, and the result follows from 7.17. \square

Remark 7.19. *Proposition 7.11 gives us a relation between the blowup space $E_Z(\mathfrak{X} \times \mathbb{P}^{c-1})$ and the limits of tangent hyperplanes for every point in a small enough neighborhood of the origin in \mathfrak{X} . Since it is this relation what gives the key to derive 7.14 to 7.17, these results are also valid for every point in a small enough neighborhood of the origin in \mathfrak{X} ; all we have to change is that the arcs $\phi : (\mathbb{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathfrak{X}^0, (z, t))$ arrive to the desired point. But more importantly, the characterization of Whitney's condition a) given in corollary 7.18 is valid as stated for any sufficiently close point $y \in Y$.*

8 The Main Theorem

Let $(X, 0)$ be a reduced germ of analytic singularity of pure dimension d , with reduced tangent cone $C_{X,0}$, and let $(X, 0) = \bigcup_{j=1}^r (X_j, 0)$ be its irreducible decomposition. By lemma 2.5 $(\mathfrak{X}, 0) = \bigcup_{j=1}^r (\mathfrak{X}_j, 0)$ is the irreducible decomposition of the specialization space \mathfrak{X} , where $(\mathfrak{X}_j, 0)$ is the specialization space of the irreducible component $(X_j, 0)$ to its tangent cone $(C_{X_j,0}, 0)$. Moreover, if the germ $(X, 0)$ doesn't have exceptional cones, by lemma 8.1 the germs $(X_j, 0)$ don't have exceptional cones either. These two results allow us to restrict ourselves to the case where **the germ $(X, 0)$ is irreducible** which we have been treating.

Lemma 8.1. *The germ $(X, 0)$ doesn't have exceptional cones if and only if for each $i \in \{1, \dots, r\}$ the germ $(X_i, 0)$ doesn't have exceptional cones.*

Proof. First of all, for a small enough representative of $X \subset \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$, we have the equality $C(X) = \bigcup C(X_i)$ where $C(X_i)$ denotes the conormal space of the embedding $X_i \subset \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$, and so the conormal map κ_{X_i} is equal to the restriction of κ_X to $C(X_i)$. Moreover, we know that the strict transform $e_0^{-1}(X_i \setminus \{0\})$ is

equal to the blowing-up $E_0X_i \rightarrow X_i$, and since for every arc $\phi : (\mathbb{C}, 0) \rightarrow (X, 0)$ there exists a $j \in \{1, \dots, r\}$ such that ϕ factorizes through X_j , we have the equality $\mathbb{P}C_{X,0} = \bigcup \mathbb{P}C_{X_i,0}$. All these imply that for each $i \in \{1, \dots, r\}$ the normal conormal diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E_0C(X_i) & \xrightarrow{\hat{e}_0} & C(X_i) \\ \downarrow \kappa'_{X_i} & \searrow \zeta & \downarrow \kappa_{X_i} \\ E_0X_i & \xrightarrow{e_0} & X_i \end{array}$$

is canonically embedded in the normal conormal diagram of X :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E_0C(X) & \xrightarrow{\hat{e}_0} & C(X) \\ \downarrow \kappa'_X & \searrow \zeta & \downarrow \kappa_X \\ E_0X & \xrightarrow{e_0} & X \end{array}$$

Now, the germ $(X, 0)$ doesn't have exceptional cones if and only if every irreducible component W_α of the fiber $|\kappa_X^{-1}(0)| = \bigcup |\kappa_{X_i}^{-1}(0)|$ is equal to the projective dual of an irreducible component V_α of the tangent cone $\mathbb{P}C_{X,0}$, that is an irreducible component of one of the tangent cones $\mathbb{P}C_{X_i,0}$. Finally, since for a reduced projective subvariety the double dual $\check{\check{Y}}$ is equal to Y , then two projective subvarieties Y_1 and Y_2 of \mathbb{P}^n are different if and only if their duals are different $\check{Y}_1 \neq \check{Y}_2$. This prevents the appearance of a possible exceptional cone of X_j having the same dual as an irreducible component of $\mathbb{P}C_{X,0}$ which finishes the proof. \square

As we have said before, the first step in our objective of constructing a Whitney stratification of $(\mathfrak{X}, 0)$ having the parameter axis $(Y, 0)$ as a stratum, is proving that the pair (\mathfrak{X}°, Y) satisfies Whitney conditions *a*) and *b*) at the origin. Since we are assuming $(\mathfrak{X}, 0)$ irreducible, what we have to prove, according to corollary 7.18 is that for an **α chosen as in remark 7.10-1, which we will fix from this point on**, $\frac{\partial F_\alpha}{\partial t} \in JM_\varphi(F)_\alpha^\dagger$. So in terms of 7.3, what we must prove (assuming we know that the rank of the α -relative jacobian module is the codimension *c*) is that every minor M in $J_c(JM_\alpha(F))$ depending on $\frac{\partial F_\alpha}{\partial t}$ satisfies $M \in J_c(JM_\varphi(F)_\alpha)^\dagger$. We will prove this using 7.7, and since we are working with ideals, it leads us to consider the normalized blowup of \mathfrak{X} along the ideal $J_c(JM_\varphi(F)_\alpha)$. Moreover, by remark 7.13, the blowup of \mathfrak{X} along the ideal $J_c(JM_\varphi(F)_\alpha)$ gives the relative Nash modification $\nu_\varphi : \mathcal{N}_\varphi \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$.

Lemma 8.2. *The α -Jacobian module $JM(F)_\alpha$ has rank c on $(\mathfrak{X}, 0)$.*

Proof. By definition, the rank of a module over the integral domain $O_{\mathfrak{X},0}$ is the dimension as a vector space over the quotient field $Q(O_{\mathfrak{X},0})$ of the vector space $Q(O_{\mathfrak{X},0}) \otimes JM(F)_\alpha O_{\mathfrak{X},0}$.

Consider the presentation

$$O_{\mathfrak{X},0}^r \longrightarrow O_{\mathfrak{X},0}^{n+2} \xrightarrow{[DF]_\alpha} JM(F)_\alpha O_{\mathfrak{X},0} \rightarrow 0$$

where $[DF]_\alpha$ denotes the jacobian matrix of the map $F_\alpha : \mathbb{C}^{n+2} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^c$, which defines this map. By tensorizing this sequence by the field $Q(O_{\mathfrak{X},0})$, we obtain the sequence

$$Q(O_{\mathfrak{X},0})^r \longrightarrow Q(O_{\mathfrak{X},0})^{n+2} \xrightarrow{[DF]_\alpha} Q(O_{\mathfrak{X},0}) \otimes JM_\alpha(F) O_{\mathfrak{X},0} \rightarrow 0$$

where the map defined by the jacobian matrix remains surjective. Remark that we now have that the rank of the module $JM_\alpha(F) O_{\mathfrak{X},0}$ is equal to the rank of the matrix $[DF]_\alpha$ when considering its entries as members of the quotient field $Q(O_{\mathfrak{X},0})$.

Our choice of α guarantees the existence of a non zero $c \times c$ minor in $O_{\mathfrak{X},0}$. This implies that the ideal $J_c(JM(F)_\alpha O_{\mathfrak{X},0})$ of $O_{\mathfrak{X},0}$ generated by all the $c \times c$ minors of the matrix $[DF]_\alpha$ is different from zero. Moreover since the matrix $[DF]_\alpha$ is of size $c \times (n+2)$, then the ideal $J_{c+1}(JM(F)_\alpha O_{\mathfrak{X},0})$ is equal to the zero ideal. This remains true when considering the minors as elements of the quotient field $Q(O_{\mathfrak{X},0})$, and so the rank of the matrix $[DF]_\alpha$ is equal to c which finishes the proof. \square

We know that the pair (\mathfrak{X}^0, Y) satisfies Whitney's conditions at every point y of Y with the possible exception of the origin, so we have by 7.19 that every minor M in $J_c(JM(F)_\alpha)$ depending on $\frac{\partial F_\alpha}{\partial t}$ satisfies $M \in J_c(JM_\varphi(F)_\alpha)^\dagger$ in $O_{\mathfrak{X},y}$ for all these points. What we are going to prove in proposition 8.8 is that this condition carries over to the origin under the assumption that $(X, 0)$ does not have exceptional cones.

Remark 8.3.

1. *The fact proven in proposition 4.2, that the isomorphism between the conormal space $C(\mathfrak{X} \setminus \mathfrak{X}(0))$ and $C(X) \times \mathbb{C}^*$ is given by a natural projection implies that the vertical hyperplane $\{t = 0\} := [0 : \dots : 0 : 1] \in \mathbb{P}^{n+1}$ is not tangent to any point $(z, t) \in \mathfrak{X} \setminus \mathfrak{X}(0)$. This is equivalent, by corollary 7.15, to $\frac{\partial F_\alpha}{\partial t} \in JM_\varphi(F)_\alpha$ in $O_{\mathfrak{X},(z,t)}$ for every point $(z, t) \in \mathfrak{X} \setminus \mathfrak{X}(0)$.*
2. *When $(\mathfrak{X}, 0)$ is a complete intersection, the center of the blowup defined by the ideal $J_c(JM_\varphi(F))$ is set theoretically the relative singular locus of \mathfrak{X} . Moreover, since in this case, the tangent cone $(C_{X,0}, 0)$ is a complete intersection, the equality $\frac{\partial F_i}{\partial z_j}(z, 0) = \frac{\partial f_{m_i}}{\partial z_j}(z)$ give us that the restriction of*

the ideal $J_c(JM_\varphi(F))$ to the special fiber is equal to the jacobian ideal $J_{C_{X,0}}$ of the tangent cone $C_{X,0}$ in $O_{C_{X,0}}$. This implies that the strict transform of $\mathfrak{X}(0)$ with respect to this blowup is equal to the Nash modification $\mathcal{N}C_{X,0}$ of the fiber.

3. Even though we are considering that $(X, 0)$ and as a result $(\mathfrak{X}, 0)$ are irreducible germs, this doesn't mean that the tangent cone $(C_{X,0})$ is irreducible. The problem with this is that the restriction of the ideal $J_c(JM_\alpha(F))$ to the special fiber $\mathfrak{X}(0)$ may vanish in an irreducible component of the tangent cone $(C_{X,0}, 0)$ and so its strict transform will no longer be equal to the Nash modification $\mathcal{N}C_{X,0}$.

Lemma 8.4. *For a reduced and irreducible germ $(X, 0)$ of analytic singularity with reduced tangent cone $(C_{X,0}, 0)$, there exists an ideal $I \subset O_{\mathfrak{X},0}$ such that:*

1. *The analytic subset $V(I) \subset \mathfrak{X}$ defined by I contains the relative singular locus $\text{Sing}_\varphi \mathfrak{X} := \bigcup_t \text{Sing} \mathfrak{X}(t)$.*
2. *The blowup of \mathfrak{X} along I is equal to the relative Nash modification of \mathfrak{X} , that is $E_I \mathfrak{X} \cong \mathcal{N}_\varphi \mathfrak{X}$.*
3. *The blowup of the special fiber $\mathfrak{X}(0)$ along the ideal $IO_{\mathfrak{X}(0),0}$ defined by the restriction of I to $\mathfrak{X}(0)$ is isomorphic to the Nash modification $\mathcal{N}C_{X,0}$.*

Proof. Let $F : (\mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^p, 0)$ denote the germ of analytic map defined by the p series $F_1, \dots, F_p \in \mathbb{C}\{z_0, \dots, z_n, t\}$, such that $(\mathfrak{X}, 0) = (F^{-1}(0), 0)$. Let $[D_\varphi F]$ denote the relative jacobian matrix, and define the $p \times (n+1)$ matrix A by setting the t coordinate to 0, that is $A = [D_\varphi F(z, 0)]$. By definition, A is the jacobian matrix of the map $g : (\mathbb{C}^{n+1}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^p, 0)$ defined by the homogeneous polynomials $g_i = F_i(z, 0)$ such that $(C_{X,0}, 0) = (g^{-1}(0), 0)$. Let c be the codimension of \mathfrak{X} in $\mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C}$, then c is also the codimension of $C_{X,0}$ in \mathbb{C}^{n+1} , and let S (resp. S') denote the set of increasing sequences of c -positive integers less than $p+1$ (resp. $n+2$). For $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_c) \in S$, and $\beta = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_c) \in S'$, $g^{\alpha\beta}$ will denote the minor of A obtained by considering the rows determined by α and the columns determined by β .

Let $C_{X,0} = \bigcup_{j=1}^l V_j$ be the irreducible decomposition of the tangent cone. By the proof of 3.1 there exist $\alpha^1, \dots, \alpha^l$ in S and functions $h_1, \dots, h_l \in O_{C_{X,0},0}$, with $h_i = 0$ on $\bigcup_{j \neq i} V_j$ and $h_i \neq 0$ on V_i , such that the blowup of $C_{X,0}$ along the ideal $J = \left\langle \sigma_\beta := \sum_{i=1}^l h_i g^{\alpha^i, \beta}, \beta \in S' \right\rangle$ gives the Nash modification $\mathcal{N}C_{X,0}$.

Now, since for each α^i there is a non-zero minor of the matrix $[Dg]_{\alpha^i}$, the corresponding minor of the matrix $[D_\varphi F]_{\alpha^i}$ is not identically zero. Since by hypothesis \mathfrak{X} is irreducible then the proof of 3.1 tells us that this condition is enough to prove that the blowup of \mathfrak{X} along the ideal $J_c(JM_\varphi(F)_{\alpha^i})$ gives the relative Nash modification $\mathcal{N}_\varphi \mathfrak{X}$.

Let $F^{\alpha\beta}$ denote the minor of $[D_\varphi F]$ obtained by considering the rows determined by α and the columns determined by β , and define the ideal $I = \langle \rho_\beta := \sum_{i=1}^l h_i F^{\alpha^i, \beta}, \beta \in S' \rangle$ where the h_i 's are the same we used for the tangent cone. Now, by construction, the blowup of the special fiber $\mathfrak{X}(0)$ along the ideal $IO_{\mathfrak{X}(0),0}$ is isomorphic to the Nash modification $\mathcal{N}C_{X,0}$, and since for any point (z, t) in the relative singular locus all the $c \times c$ minors of $[D_\varphi F]$ vanish, then we have the inclusion $\text{Sing}_\varphi \mathfrak{X} \subset V(I)$. All that is left to prove, is that the blowup of I gives $\mathcal{N}_\varphi \mathfrak{X}$.

Let $x = (z, t)$ be a point in the relative smooth locus of \mathfrak{X} and $T_x \mathfrak{X}(t)^0 = [a_0 : \dots : a_N]$ denote the coordinates of the point of \mathbb{P}^N corresponding to the direction of the tangent space to the fiber $\mathfrak{X}(t)$ at x by the Plucker embedding of the grassmannian $G(d, n+1)$ in the projective space \mathbb{P}^N . If (z, t) is sufficiently general then for each of the α^i 's we have:

$$[F^{\alpha^i, \beta^0} : \dots : F^{\alpha^i, \beta^N}] = [a_0 : \dots : a_N]$$

where we have ordered the β 's lexicographically. This means that there exist $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_l \in \mathbb{C}$ such that for every $\alpha^1, \dots, \alpha^l$ and $\beta^k \in S'$ we have:

$$F^{\alpha^i, \beta^k} = \lambda_i a_k$$

which implies that for each $\beta^k \in S'$:

$$\rho_{\beta^k}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^l h_i F^{\alpha^i, \beta^k}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^l h_i \lambda_i a_k = a_k \sum_{i=1}^l \lambda_i h_i$$

and so $[\rho_\beta(x)] = [a]$ in \mathbb{P}^N . Finally, since the λ 's are non zero constants, the function $\sum_{i=1}^l \lambda_i h_i$ can not be identically zero. This implies that the equation $[\rho_\beta(x)] = [a]$ in \mathbb{P}^N is true for every point x in an open dense set $U \subset \mathfrak{X}$ which finishes the proof. \square

Proposition 8.5. *Let $\nu_\varphi : \mathcal{N}_\varphi \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ be the relative Nash modification of $\varphi : \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. Let $Z \subset \mathfrak{X}$ be the subspace defined by the ideal I of 8.4, and let D be the divisor defined by I in $\mathcal{N}_\varphi \mathfrak{X}$, that is $D = \nu_\varphi^{-1}(Z)$. If the germ $(X, 0)$ does not have exceptional cones, then $\nu_\varphi^{-1}(Z \setminus \mathfrak{X}(0))$ is dense in D . That is, the exceptional divisor D of $\mathcal{N}_\varphi \mathfrak{X}$ does not have **vertical components** over $\mathfrak{X}(0)$.*

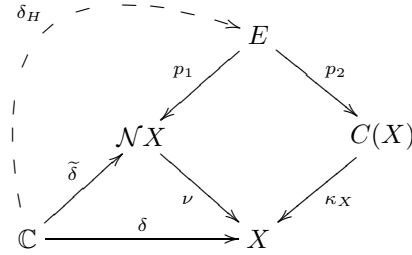
Proof. We know that $\mathfrak{X}(0)$ is isomorphic to the tangent cone $C_{X,0}$. Now, by 8.4 the strict transform of $\mathfrak{X}(0)$ in $\mathcal{N}_\varphi(\mathfrak{X})$ is isomorphic to the Nash modification $v : \mathcal{N}C_{X,0} \rightarrow C_{X,0}$. Moreover, by the definition of blowup, $v^{-1}(Z \cap \mathfrak{X}(0))$ is a divisor (of dimension $d-1$).

Now, by 3.2 if $(z, 0, T) \in \nu_\varphi^{-1}(z, 0) \subset \mathcal{N}_\varphi \mathfrak{X}$ then the d -plane T is via Γ a limit of tangent spaces to X at 0, that is the point $(0, T) \in \nu^{-1}(0) \subset \mathcal{N}X$. But, since by hypothesis the germ $(X, 0)$ does not have exceptional cones, then T is

tangent to the tangent cone $C_{X,0}$.

We want to prove that the total transform $\nu_\varphi^{-1}(\mathfrak{X}(0))$ coincides with the strict transform $\mathcal{N}C_{X,0}$, that is, we need to prove that the point $(z, 0, T)$ is in $\mathcal{N}C_{X,0}$. For this purpose all that is now left to prove is that T is tangent to $C_{X,0}$ at the point $p = (z)$.

Let $\delta : (\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}, 0) \rightarrow (X, X^0, 0)$ be an arc such that its lift $\tilde{\delta}$ to $\mathcal{N}X$ has the point $(0, T) \in \mathcal{N}X$ as endpoint.



By construction $\delta(\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\})$ is contained in the smooth locus X° , and if we denote by E° the inverse image $p_1^{-1}(\nu^{-1}(X^\circ))$, then by 4.1 the open subset E° is dense in E , and it defines a locally trivial fiber bundle over $\nu^{-1}(X^\circ)$. This implies that for any point $(0, T, H) \in p_1^{-1}(0, T)$ the arc $\tilde{\delta}$ can be lifted to an arc δ_H having the point $(0, T, H)$ as endpoint. So now we have transformed the problem into proving that any hyperplane $H \in \mathbb{P}^n$, such that $T \subset H$, is a tangent hyperplane to $C_{X,0}$ at the point $p = z$.

Going back again to the diagram of 3.2:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{N}_\varphi \mathfrak{X} & \xrightarrow{\Gamma} & \mathcal{N}X \\ \nu_\varphi \downarrow & & \downarrow \nu \\ \mathfrak{X} & \xrightarrow{\phi} & X \end{array}$$

we have that for any sequence $\{(z_m, t_m)\}$ in the smooth part of $\mathfrak{X} \setminus \mathfrak{X}(0)$ tending to the point $(z, 0)$ in the special fiber $\mathfrak{X}(0)$, we have a corresponding sequence $\{(t_m z_m)\}$ tending to the origin in X . The final step of the proof is now a consequence of the projective duality obtained from the normal/conormal diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E_0 C(X) & \xrightarrow{\hat{e}_0} & C(X) \\ \downarrow \kappa' & \searrow \zeta & \downarrow \kappa \\ E_0 X & \xrightarrow{e_0} & X \end{array}$$

since the sequence $\{t_m z_m\} \subset X \setminus \{0\}$ tending to the origin gives us the sequence $\{(t_m z_m), [z_m]\}$ in $E_0 X$, the blowup of X at 0, which tends to the point $(0, [z])$ in the exceptional divisor $\mathbb{P}C_{X,0}$. In the same way, we obtain the sequence $\{(t_m z_m, [z_m], H_m)\}$ in $E_0 C(X) \subset X \times \mathbb{P}^n \times \mathbb{P}^n$ tending to the point $(0, [z], H)$ in $G = \zeta^{-1}(0)$. Recall that if $|G| = \bigcup_{\alpha} G_{\alpha}$ is the irreducible decomposition of the reduced space $|G|$, then each G_{α} is the conormal space of an irreducible component of $\mathbb{P}C_{X,0}$. To finish the proof, note that so far we have proved that $\nu_{\varphi}^{-1}(\mathfrak{X}(0))$ is just $\mathcal{N}C_{X,0}$ and so $\nu_{\varphi}^{-1}(Z(0))$ is of dimension $d - 1$, whereas an irreducible component of D is of dimension d . \square

Corollary 8.6. *Let $\text{Sing}\mathfrak{X}(0)$ denote the singular locus of the special fiber, then the dimension of $\nu_{\varphi}^{-1}(\text{Sing}\mathfrak{X}(0))$ is less or equal than $d - 1$.*

Proof. By definition of the ideal I , the analytic subset $\text{Sing}\mathfrak{X}(0)$ is contained in the subspace Z defined by I . Then we have the inclusion $\nu_{\varphi}^{-1}(\text{Sing}\mathfrak{X}(0)) \subset \nu_{\varphi}^{-1}(Z(0))$ and by proposition 8.5 the dimension of $\nu_{\varphi}^{-1}(Z(0))$ is equal to $d - 1$ which finishes the proof. \square

Note that the following result does not uses the irreducible hypothesis, and so is valid in a more general setting.

Lemma 8.7. *Let Y denote the smooth subspace $0 \times \mathbb{C} \subset \mathfrak{X}$ as before, let $\nu : \mathcal{N}X \rightarrow X$ be the Nash modification of X , and let $\widetilde{\nu}_{\varphi} : \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_{\varphi}\mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ be the normalized relative Nash modification of \mathfrak{X} . Then:*

1. *If the germ $(X, 0)$ doesn't have exceptional cones we have the set-theoretical equality:*

$$|\nu_{\varphi}^{-1}(Y)| = |Y \times \nu^{-1}(0)|$$

2. *The set theoretical inverse image $|\widetilde{\nu}_{\varphi}^{-1}(Y \setminus \{0\})|$ is dense in $|\widetilde{\nu}_{\varphi}^{-1}(Y)|$.*

Proof. From proposition 3.2 we have the commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{N}_{\varphi}\mathfrak{X} & \xrightarrow{\Gamma} & \mathcal{N}X \\ \nu_{\varphi} \downarrow & & \downarrow \nu \\ \mathfrak{X} & \xrightarrow{\phi} & X \end{array}$$

where ϕ and Γ are surjective. The morphism ϕ is the restriction to \mathfrak{X} of the map $\mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ defined by $(z_0, \dots, z_n, t) \mapsto (tz_0, \dots, tz_n)$ which is an isomorphism on $\mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C}^*$. This implies in particular that the restriction of the differential $D\phi$ to the tangent space $T_{(z,t)}\mathfrak{X}(t)$ maps it isomorphically to $T_{(tz)}X$, where (z, t) is a smooth point of the fiber $\mathfrak{X}(t)$ with $t \neq 0$. But the restriction of $D\phi$ to $T_{(z,t)}\mathfrak{X}(t)$ is t times the identity Id , which implies that $\nu_{\varphi}^{-1}(Y \setminus \{(0, 0)\}) = Y \setminus \{(0, 0)\} \times \nu^{-1}(0)$ and as a consequence $\nu_{\varphi}^{-1}(0, 0)$ contains $\nu^{-1}(0)$. Finally, from the proof of proposition 8.5 we know that the fiber $\nu_{\varphi}^{-1}(\mathfrak{X}(0))$ is equal to the Nash modification of the tangent cone $C_{X,0}$, so the

fiber $\nu_\varphi^{-1}(0, 0)$ is equal to the set of limits of tangent spaces to $C_{X,0}$ which coincides with $\nu^{-1}(0)$ since the germ $(X, 0)$ doesn't have exceptional cones.

To prove 2), note that since $\nu_\varphi^{-1}(Y)$ has a product structure we already have that $\nu_\varphi^{-1}(Y \setminus \{0\})$ is dense in Y , and so we need to study how the normalisation $n : \widetilde{\mathcal{N}_\varphi \mathfrak{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_\varphi \mathfrak{X}$ affects this subspace. Let $(0, 0, T) \in \mathcal{N}_\varphi \mathfrak{X}$ be a point over the origin in \mathfrak{X} . Since by hypothesis \mathfrak{X} is irreducible, the space $\mathcal{N}_\varphi \mathfrak{X}$ is also irreducible, however it may not be locally irreducible so the germ $(\mathcal{N}_\varphi \mathfrak{X}, (0, 0, T))$ may have an irreducible decomposition of the form $(\mathcal{N}_\varphi \mathfrak{X}, (0, 0, T)) = \bigcup_j (W_j, (0, 0, T))$. Now, by [1, Section 4.4], we have that the normalisation map is finite, and over $(\mathcal{N}_\varphi \mathfrak{X}, (0, 0, T))$ in the normalised space $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}_\varphi \mathfrak{X}}$ we have a multigerms $\bigsqcup_j (\widetilde{W}_j, p_j)$ such that:

1. The germ (\widetilde{W}_j, p_j) is irreducible, and corresponds to the normalisation of $(W_j, (0, 0, T))$.
2. For every j we have that $n^{-1}(0, 0, T) \cap \widetilde{W}_j = \{p_j\}$.

This implies that if $\nu_\varphi(\nu_\varphi^{-1}(Y) \cap W_j) = Y$, then set-theoretically $\widetilde{\nu}_\varphi^{-1}(Y \setminus \{0\}) \cap \widetilde{W}_j$ is dense in $\widetilde{\nu}_\varphi^{-1}(Y) \cap \widetilde{W}_j$, and so all we have to prove is that every W_j satisfies this condition.

Since the open set of relative smooth points $\mathfrak{X}_\varphi^0 \setminus \mathfrak{X}(0)$ is dense in \mathfrak{X} , then its preimage $\nu_\varphi^{-1}(\mathfrak{X}_\varphi^0 \setminus \mathfrak{X}(0))$ is dense in $\mathcal{N}_\varphi \mathfrak{X}$ and so it intersects every irreducible component W_j in an open dense set U_j . This means that there exists an arc contained in U_j

$$\begin{aligned} \mu : (\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}, 0) &\rightarrow (W_j, U_j, (0, 0, T)) \\ \tau &\mapsto (z(\tau), t(\tau), T(\tau)) \end{aligned}$$

having $(0, 0, T)$ as endpoint; moreover by composing it with ν_φ we get an arc

$$\widetilde{\mu} : (\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{X}_\varphi^0 \setminus \mathfrak{X}(0), (0, 0))$$

contained in $\mathfrak{X}_\varphi^0 \setminus \mathfrak{X}(0)$ having the origin as endpoint.

Let $\widetilde{\mu} = (z(\tau), t(\tau))$ and let $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}^*$, by propositions 4.2 and 3.2, this arc can be "verticalized" to an arc $\widetilde{\mu}_\alpha : (\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathfrak{X}(\alpha), \mathfrak{X}_\varphi^0(\alpha), (0, \alpha))$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}, 0) &\rightarrow (\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{X}_\varphi^0 \setminus \mathfrak{X}(0), (0, 0)) \longrightarrow (X, X^0, 0) \longrightarrow (\mathfrak{X}(\alpha), \mathfrak{X}(\alpha)^0, (0, \alpha)) \\ \tau &\mapsto (z(\tau), t(\tau)) \longmapsto (t(\tau)z(\tau)) \longmapsto \left(\frac{t(\tau)z(\tau)}{\alpha}, \alpha \right) \end{aligned}$$

Since the canonical isomorphism between two fibers $\mathfrak{X}(\alpha_1)$ and $\mathfrak{X}(\alpha_2)$ used here is given by $(z, \alpha_1) \mapsto (\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2}z, \alpha_2)$, for every smooth point the tangent map acts as $\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2}$ times the identity on the embedded tangent space leaving it invariant. Now,

since the arc is contained in the smooth locus $\mathfrak{X}^0(\alpha)$ it has a unique lift to an arc

$$\mu_\alpha : (\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathcal{N}_\varphi \mathfrak{X}, \nu_\varphi^{-1}(\mathfrak{X}_\varphi^0), (0, \alpha, T))$$

having as endpoint the point $(0, \alpha, T)$. Moreover for every τ_0 close enough to the origin in \mathbb{C} the point $(z(\tau_0), t(\tau_0), T(\tau_0))$ is in W_j and since the arc $\mu_{t(\tau_0)}$ passes through this point, then it is completely contained in W_j , in particular the endpoint $(0, t(\tau_0), T)$ is in W_j which finishes the proof. \square

We are now in position to prove that $\frac{\partial F_\alpha}{\partial t}$ is strictly dependent on $JM_\varphi(F)_\alpha$ at 0.

Proposition 8.8. *If the germ $(X, 0)$ does not have exceptional cones then every minor M in $J_c(JM(F)_\alpha)$ depending on $\frac{\partial F_\alpha}{\partial t}$ satisfies $M \in J_c(JM_\varphi(F)_\alpha)^\dagger$ in $O_{X,0}$.*

Proof. Let M be a minor in $J_c(JM(F))$ that depends on $\frac{\partial F_\alpha}{\partial t}$, and let $W \subset \mathfrak{X}$ be the subspace defined by the ideal $J_c(JM_\varphi(F)_\alpha)$. Note that by definition, not only the t -axis Y , but the entire relative singular locus $\text{Sing}_\varphi \mathfrak{X}$ is contained in W . Let $\widetilde{\nu}_\varphi : \widetilde{\mathcal{N}_\varphi \mathfrak{X}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ be the normalized blowup of \mathfrak{X} along $J_c(JM_\varphi(F)_\alpha)$, and let \overline{D} be its exceptional divisor. By considering a small enough neighborhood of the origin in \mathfrak{X} , or in other words a small enough representative of the germ $(\mathfrak{X}, 0)$ we can assume that the divisor \overline{D} has a finite number of irreducible components, and every irreducible component of \overline{D} intersects $\widetilde{\nu}_\varphi^{-1}(0)$. Thanks to the fact that each irreducible component \overline{D}_k is mapped by the normalisation map $n : \widetilde{\mathcal{N}_\varphi \mathfrak{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_\varphi(\mathfrak{X})$ to an irreducible component D_j of $D = |\nu_\varphi^{-1}(W)|$ these conditions are also verified in $\mathcal{N}_\varphi(\mathfrak{X})$.

Let $b \in \overline{D}$ be a point in the exceptional divisor lying over $W(0)$. Now, since \overline{D} is a divisor, the ideal $J_c(JM_\varphi(F)_\alpha) \circ \widetilde{\nu}_\varphi$ is locally invertible, so at each $b \in \overline{D}(0)$ it is generated by a single element $g \circ \widetilde{\nu}_\varphi$, where $g \in J_c(JM_\varphi(F)_\alpha)$. By proposition 7.7, we need to prove that for every such b the function $M \circ \widetilde{\nu}_\varphi$ lies in the product $I(Y, \overline{D}_k) J_c(JM_\varphi(F)_\alpha) \circ \widetilde{\nu}_\varphi$, or equivalently (from the proof of the proposition) that the meromorphic function k locally defined by $\frac{M \circ \widetilde{\nu}_\varphi}{g \circ \widetilde{\nu}_\varphi}$ is holomorphic and vanishes at b if b lies over $(0, 0) \in Y$.

Note that if $\widetilde{\nu}_\varphi(b)$ is not in Y then the ideal $I(Y, \overline{D}_k) O_{\widetilde{\mathcal{N}_\varphi \mathfrak{X}}, b}$ is not a proper ideal and so all we need to prove is that $M \circ \widetilde{\nu}_\varphi$ belongs to the ideal $J_c(JM_\varphi(F)_\alpha) \circ \widetilde{\nu}_\varphi$, which by proposition 7.7 is equivalent to k being holomorphic and also to $M \in \overline{J_c(JM_\varphi(F)_\alpha)}$. Now, by remark 8.3-1, for any point $(z, t) \in \mathfrak{X} \setminus \mathfrak{X}(0)$ we already have $M \in \overline{J_c(JM_\varphi(F)_\alpha)}$ which implies that the function k is holomorphic on $\overline{D} \setminus \overline{D}(0)$, and so its polar locus is contained in $\overline{D}(0)$.

Let $(z, 0) \in W$ such that $(z, 0)$ is not in $\text{Sing}_\varphi \mathfrak{X}$, that is $(z, 0)$ is a smooth point of both the space \mathfrak{X} and the special fiber $\mathfrak{X}(0)$. Then, the vertical hyperplane $H = [0 : \dots : 0 : 1] \in \mathbb{P}^{n+1}$ cannot be tangent to \mathfrak{X} at $(z, 0)$ and

so by remark 8.3-1 we have $M \in \overline{J_c(JM_\varphi(F)_\alpha)}$ and k holomorphic. Indeed, if H is tangent to \mathfrak{X} at the point $(z, 0)$, then the point $(z, 0)$ is a singular point of $\mathfrak{X} \cap H = \mathfrak{X}(0)$. This implies that the polar locus of k is contained in $\widetilde{\nu_\varphi^{-1}}(\text{Sing}\mathfrak{X}(0))$, but by corollary 8.6 the dimension of $\nu_\varphi^{-1}(\text{Sing}\mathfrak{X}(0))$ is less than or equal to $d - 1$, and since the normalisation map is finite we also have $\dim \widetilde{\nu_\varphi^{-1}}(\text{Sing}\mathfrak{X}(0)) < d$, that it has codimension at least 2. However, in a normal space the polar locus of a meromorphic function is of codimension 1 or empty ([8, Thm. 71.12, p. 307]), which implies that k is holomorphic at every point $b \in \overline{D}$.

All that is left to prove is that the holomorphic function k vanishes at every point $b \in \overline{D}$ lying over Y . Since for any point $y \neq 0 \in Y$ the pair (\mathfrak{X}^0, Y) satisfies Whitney's condition a) at y we have that k vanishes on $\widetilde{\nu_\varphi^{-1}}(Y \setminus \{(0, 0)\})$, and by continuity it vanishes on its closure in $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}_\varphi \mathfrak{X}}$. But by lemma 8.7-2 the aforementioned closure is equal to $\widetilde{\nu_\varphi^{-1}}(Y)$, and so we have that the function k vanishes at any point b lying over $(0, 0) \in Y$. \square

Let $Z \subset \mathfrak{X}$ be the subspace defined by the ideal I of 8.4 as before. Note that the key point in proving the previous proposition is the inequality $\dim \nu_\varphi^{-1}(\text{Sing}\mathfrak{X}(0)) < d$ which was a consequence of 8.5 and this gives us the following result.

Proposition 8.9. *Let $(X, 0) \subset (\mathbb{C}^{n+1}, 0)$ be a reduced and irreducible d dimensional germ of analytic singularity such that the tangent cone is reduced. Then $(X, 0)$ does not have exceptional cones if and only if $\nu_\varphi^{-1}(Z)$ does not have vertical components over $\mathfrak{X}(0)$.*

Proof. If $(X, 0)$ does not have exceptional cones, then it is proposition 8.5. On the other hand, if $\nu_\varphi^{-1}(Z)$ does not have vertical components over $\mathfrak{X}(0)$ then corollary 8.6 and the proof of proposition 8.8 gives us that the pair $(\mathfrak{X}^0, Y)_0$ satisfies Whitney's condition a) at the origin, and by 6.5 this is equivalent to $(\mathfrak{X}, 0)$ having no exceptional cones. Finally, this implies that $(X, 0)$ does not have exceptional cones either. \square

Remark 8.10. *Note that if $(X, 0)$ has exceptional cones then, $(\mathfrak{X}, 0)$ also has exceptional cones.*

Indeed, if $\kappa_{\mathfrak{X}} : C(\mathfrak{X}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ is the conormal space of \mathfrak{X} and $\kappa_X : C(X) \rightarrow X$ the conormal space of X , then $\kappa_{\mathfrak{X}}^{-1}(Y \setminus \{0\}) = Y \setminus \{0\} \times \kappa_X^{-1}(0)$ and so $\kappa_{\mathfrak{X}}^{-1}(Y)$ contains $Y \times \kappa_X^{-1}(0)$. In particular, if $H = [a_0 : \cdots : a_n] \in \kappa_X^{-1}(0) \subset \mathbb{P}^n$, but H is not tangent to the tangent cone $C_{X,0}$, then $\widetilde{H} = [a_0 : \cdots : a_n : 0] \in \kappa_{\mathfrak{X}}^{-1}(0) \subset \check{\mathbb{P}}^{n+1}$ and it can not be tangent to the tangent cone $C_{\mathfrak{X},0} = C_{X,0} \times \mathbb{C}$.

We can summarize all we have done so far with the following theorem:

Theorem 8.11. *Let $(X, 0)$ be a reduced and equidimensional germ of complex analytic singularity, and suppose that its tangent cone $C_{X,0}$ is reduced. Then the following statements are equivalent:*

1. The germ $(X, 0)$ does not have exceptional cones.
2. The pair (\mathfrak{X}^0, Y) satisfies Whitney's condition a) at the origin.
3. The pair (\mathfrak{X}^0, Y) satisfies Whitney's conditions a) and b) at the origin.
4. The germ $(\mathfrak{X}, 0)$ does not have exceptional cones.

Proof. Let $(X, 0) = \bigcup_{i=1}^r (X_i, 0)$ be the irreducible decomposition of $(X, 0)$. Then by corollary 8.1, and lemma 2.5 it is enough to verify these equivalences for each irreducible component $(X_j, 0)$ and its specialization space $(\mathfrak{X}_j, 0)$. Now for an irreducible germ we have:

- 1) \Rightarrow 2) by proposition 8.8.
- 2) \Rightarrow 3) by proposition 6.1.
- 3) \Rightarrow 4) by 6.5.
- 4) \Rightarrow 1) by remark 8.10. □

Suppose that $(X, 0)$ has as isolated singularity, but $C_{X,0}$ doesn't, then:

1. Either the singular locus of $\mathfrak{X}(0)$ is contained in the singular locus of \mathfrak{X} and so this last space has an irreducible component contained in the special fiber $\mathfrak{X}(0)$.
2. Or, every point $p \in \text{Sing } \mathfrak{X}(0)$ is smooth in \mathfrak{X} , which implies that the "vertical" hyperplane $H_t := \{t = 0\}$ is tangent to \mathfrak{X} at p , and so H_t is a limit of tangent hyperplanes to $(\mathfrak{X}, 0)$.

In any case, this will prevent us from building a Whitney stratification of \mathfrak{X} having Y as a stratum. This kind of phenomenon is quite general and has little to do with the isolated singularity case. So in order to be able to build the Whitney stratification we want, it is important to have some control on the behavior of the singular locus of \mathfrak{X} . The following lemma will help us manage this situation in the case of a complete intersection tangent cone.

Lemma 8.12. *Let $\nu_\varphi : \mathcal{N}_\varphi(\mathfrak{X}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ and $(Z, 0) \subset (\mathfrak{X}, 0)$ be defined by the ideal I of 8.4 as before. Let $D = \nu_\varphi^{-1}(Z)$ be the exceptional divisor. If D does not have vertical components over $\mathfrak{X}(0)$, then set-theoretically, the closure of $Z \setminus Z(0)$ in \mathfrak{X} is equal to Z .*

Proof. Let us consider the map $h : (Z, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}, 0)$ as before. If h is flat, we have nothing to prove, so suppose h is not flat. Then, we can find a minimal primary decomposition of I in $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X},0}$:

$$I = Q_1 \cap Q_2 \cap \cdots \cap Q_s$$

such that $t^{n_i} \in Q_i$ for $1 < r \leq i \leq s$ with $n_i > 0$, so it corresponds to a possibly embedded irreducible component of the germ $(Z, 0)$ contained in the special fiber $Z(0)$.

Let $I = Q \cap B$, where $B = Q_r \cap \dots \cap Q_s$. There exists a small neighbourhood of the origin $U \subset \mathfrak{X}$, such that $I(U) = Q(U) \cap B(U)$, and for every $x \in U$ we have the equality $I_x = Q_x \cap B_x$ in $O_{\mathfrak{X},x}$. But, for any open set $V \subset U$ such that $0 \notin V$, since $t^m \in B(V)$ and t^m is a unit in $O_{\mathfrak{X}}(V)$ we have that $I_x = Q_x$ in $O_{\mathfrak{X},x}$ for any point $x \in Z \setminus \{0\}$, so their integral closures are equal $\overline{I}_x = \overline{Q}_x$ for every point $x \in V$.

Let $\widetilde{\nu}_\varphi : \widetilde{\mathcal{N}_\varphi(\mathfrak{X})} \xrightarrow{n} \mathcal{N}_\varphi(\mathfrak{X}) \xrightarrow{\nu_\varphi} \mathfrak{X}$ be the composition of ν_φ and the normalisation of $\mathcal{N}_\varphi(\mathfrak{X})$. By hypothesis, D does not have vertical components over the origin, and since the normalisation is a finite map, we have that $\overline{D} = \widetilde{\nu}_\varphi^{-1}(Z) = n^{-1}(D)$ does not have vertical components over the origin either. Let $w \in Q$, then for U sufficiently small $w \in Q(U)$. Now, we know that the coherent ideal $\widetilde{I} := IO_{\widetilde{\mathcal{N}_\varphi(\mathfrak{X})}}$ is locally invertible, so in particular for any point $p \in \overline{D}$ there exists an open neighborhood V_p of p in $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}_\varphi(\mathfrak{X})}$ such that $\widetilde{I}(V_p) = \langle g_p \rangle O_{\widetilde{\mathcal{N}_\varphi(\mathfrak{X})}}(V_p)$.

For any such neighborhood, we can consider the meromorphic function $q := (w \circ \widetilde{\nu}_\varphi)/g_p$. The polar locus of q is contained in \overline{D} , more precisely, since the ideal \widetilde{I} and \widetilde{Q} coincide outside $\widetilde{\nu}_\varphi^{-1}(0)$, we have that the polar locus of q is contained in $\widetilde{\nu}_\varphi^{-1}(Z(0))$. But \overline{D} does not have vertical components over $\mathfrak{X}(0)$ so $\widetilde{\nu}_\varphi^{-1}(Z(0))$ is of codimension at least 2. Since in a normal space the polar locus of a meromorphic function is of codimension one or empty ([8, Thm. 71.12, p. 307]), q is actually holomorphic and $\widetilde{I} = \widetilde{Q}$ in $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}_\varphi(\mathfrak{X})}$, which implies by [12, Thm 2.1, p. 799] that the integral closures $\overline{I} = \overline{Q}$ are equal in $O_{\mathfrak{X},0}$.

Finally, since the integral closure of an ideal is contained in its radical, then set theoretically Z is the zero locus of \overline{I} , that its $|Z| = V(\overline{I}) = V(\overline{Q}) = V(Q)$ and it does not have vertical components over the origin. \square

Suppose now that both $(X, 0)$ and its tangent cone are reduced complete intersections, then the specialization space $(\mathfrak{X}, 0)$ is also a complete intersection. In particular, referring back to remark 7.10, there is no need to choose an α , and the ideal I of 8.4 can be chosen as the relative jacobian ideal $J_c(JM_\varphi(F))$ which set-theoretically defines the relative singular locus $\text{Sing}_\varphi \mathfrak{X}$. Note that the restriction of the ideal $J_c(JM_\varphi(F))$ to the special fiber is equal to the jacobian ideal $J_{C_{X,0}}$ of the tangent cone $C_{X,0}$ in $O_{C_{X,0}}$. This implies that the strict transform of $\mathfrak{X}(0)$ with respect to this blowup is equal to the Nash modification $\mathcal{N}C_{X,0}$ of the fiber.

Proposition 8.13. *Let $(X, 0) \subset (\mathbb{C}^{n+1}, 0)$ be a reduced germ of singularity such that the tangent cone $C_{X,0}$ is a reduced complete intersection. Let $|\text{Sing } C_{X,0}| = \bigcup E_\alpha$ be the irreducible decomposition of the singular locus of the tangent cone. If there exists an α , such that E_α is not completely contained in the reduced tangent cone $|C_{|\text{Sing } X|,0}|$, then it is contained in an exceptional cone.*

In particular we have the inclusion

$$|\text{Sing } C_{X,0}| \subset |C_{|\text{Sing } X|,0}| \bigcup \{\text{Exceptional cones}\}$$

Proof. Let $\varphi : (\mathfrak{X}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}, 0)$ be the specialization space of X to its tangent cone $(C_{X,0}, 0)$, and let $\nu_\varphi : \mathcal{N}_\varphi(\mathfrak{X}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ be considered as the blowup of \mathfrak{X} with center $Z \subset \mathfrak{X}$ defined by the ideal $J_c(JM_\varphi(F))$, and exceptional divisor $D \subset \mathcal{N}_\varphi(\mathfrak{X})$. Since set-theoretically Z is the relative singular locus of \mathfrak{X} , then if we set W as the closure of $Z \setminus Z(0)$ in \mathfrak{X} , then set theoretically $W(0)$ is $|C_{|\text{Sing } X|,0}|$, so the existence of the E_α in the hypothesis amounts to Z having a vertical (irreducible) component Z_β over the origin.

The existence of such a Z_β implies by 8.12 the existence of a vertical component D_β of $|D|$, which then implies by 8.5 that the germ $(X, 0)$ has exceptional cones. Now for any point $z \in Z_\beta \setminus W$ there exists an open neighborhood $z \in U_z \subset \mathfrak{X}$ such that $U_z \cap W = \emptyset$ and $Z_\beta \setminus W$ is dense in Z_β . That is, there exists an open neighborhood U of $Z_\beta \setminus W$ in \mathfrak{X} , such that $U \cap W = \emptyset$, and so $\nu_\varphi^{-1}(U \cap W) = \nu_\varphi^{-1}(U) \cap \nu_\varphi^{-1}(W) = \emptyset$. But $\nu_\varphi^{-1}(W)$ contains $\overline{D \setminus D(0)}$, and $\nu_\varphi^{-1}(U) \cap D$ is not empty, so there is necessarily an irreducible component D_β of D , such that $D_\beta \supset \nu_\varphi^{-1}(Z_\beta)$ and D_β is completely contained in $D(0)$. All that is left to prove is that the component D_β is mapped by ν_φ into an exceptional cone.

By remark 8.3, the strict transform $\overline{\nu_\varphi^{-1}(\mathfrak{X}(0) \setminus Z)}$ is equal to the Nash modification of the fiber $\mathfrak{X}(0)$ which has dimension d , on the other hand since D_β is an irreducible component of the divisor D it is also of dimension d and so cannot be contained in $\mathcal{N}\mathfrak{X}(0)$, i.e. $D_\beta \not\subseteq \mathcal{N}\mathfrak{X}(0)$.

Now, by [11, Proposition 2.1.4.1, p. 562], the cones of the aureole are set theoretically the images by κ_φ of the irreducible components of $|\kappa_\varphi^{-1}(\mathfrak{X}(0))|$. So let us consider the relative version of the diagram given in proposition 4.1, relating the relative Nash modification $\mathcal{N}_\varphi\mathfrak{X}$ with the relative conormal space $C_\varphi(\mathfrak{X})$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & E_\varphi \hookrightarrow & \mathfrak{X} \times G(n+1-d, n+1) \times \check{\mathbb{P}}^n \\ & \swarrow p_1 & \searrow p_2 \\ \mathcal{N}_\varphi\mathfrak{X} & & C_\varphi(\mathfrak{X}) \\ & \searrow \nu_\varphi & \swarrow \kappa_\varphi \\ & \mathfrak{X} & \end{array}$$

By commutativity of the diagram, we have the equality $p_2(p^{-1}(\mathcal{N}\mathfrak{X}(0))) = C(\mathfrak{X}(0))$, where $C(\mathfrak{X}(0))$ denotes the conormal space of the fiber $\mathfrak{X}(0)$ and it is equal to $\kappa_\varphi^{-1}(\mathfrak{X}(0) \setminus Z)$. This implies that the space $\widehat{D}_\beta := p_2(p_1^{-1}(D_\beta))$ can not be contained in $C(\mathfrak{X}(0))$. Now, the conormal space $C(\mathfrak{X}(0))$ is of dimension n , and since $C_\varphi(\mathfrak{X}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is isomorphic to the specialization space of $C(X)$ to

its normal cone along $\kappa_X^{-1}(0)$ ([15, Lemma A.4.1, p. 190]), then the dimension of $\kappa_\varphi^{-1}(\mathfrak{X}(0))$ is also n . This means that \widetilde{D}_β is contained in an irreducible component of $|\kappa_\varphi^{-1}(\mathfrak{X}(0))|$ outside of $C(\mathfrak{X}(0))$ and so is mapped by κ_φ into an exceptional cone. \square

Note that we always have the inclusion $|C_{|\text{Sing } X|,0}| \subset |\text{Sing } C_{X,0}|$, so the absence of exceptional cones together with 8.13 tells us that in this setting the relative singular locus, and the singular locus of \mathfrak{X} coincide. In particular we have $|C_{|\text{Sing } X|,0}| = |\text{Sing } C_{X,0}|$ and this leaves us in a good position to continue building a Whitney stratification of \mathfrak{X} having Y as a stratum.

Corollary 8.14. *Let $(X, 0)$ satisfy the hypothesis of theorem 8.11. If $(X, 0)$ has an isolated singularity and its tangent cone is a complete intersection singularity, then the absence of exceptional cones implies that $C_{X,0}$ has an isolated singularity and $\{\mathfrak{X} \setminus Y, Y\}$ is a Whitney stratification of \mathfrak{X} .*

Proof. Proposition 8.13 tells us that $|C_{|\text{Sing } X|,0}| = |\text{Sing } C_{X,0}|$, and since $(X, 0)$ has an isolated singularity then $|C_{|\text{Sing } X|,0}| = \{0\}$ and so the tangent cone $(C_{X,0}, 0)$ also has an isolated singularity. This implies, that $\text{Sing } \mathfrak{X} = Y$, and theorem 8.11 finishes the proof. \square

There is a partial converse to the corollary, in which we can construct a Whitney stratification of \mathfrak{X} under the assumption that the tangent cone has an isolated singularity at the origin.

Corollary 8.15. *Let $(X, 0)$ satisfy the hypothesis of theorem 8.11. If the tangent cone $(C_{X,0}, 0)$ has an isolated singularity at the origin, then $(X, 0)$ has an isolated singularity and $\{\mathfrak{X} \setminus Y, Y\}$ is a Whitney stratification of \mathfrak{X} .*

Proof. The first step is to prove that $(X, 0)$ doesn't have exceptional cones, however by [11, Prop. 2.1.4.2, p. 563] this is always the case when the tangent cone has an isolated singularity at the origin.

Now, by theorem 8.11, it is enough to prove that the singular locus of \mathfrak{X} is Y . It is a general fact that the relative singular locus $\text{Sing}_\varphi \mathfrak{X}$ of \mathfrak{X} , contains the singular locus $\text{Sing } \mathfrak{X}$, and they coincide away from the special fiber. In other words, the space $W := \text{Sing}_\varphi \mathfrak{X} \setminus \{\mathfrak{X}(0)\}$ is isomorphic via $\phi : \mathfrak{X} \setminus \mathfrak{X}(0) \rightarrow X \times \mathbb{C}^*$ to $\text{Sing } X \times \mathbb{C}^*$, and so the map induced by φ to its closure $\overline{W} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ can be identified with the specialization space of $|\text{Sing } X|$ to its tangent cone. In view of this, the hypothesis tells us that the only singular point of \mathfrak{X} in the special fiber is the origin $(0, 0)$; this implies $\overline{W}(0) = \{0\}$ and since it is isomorphic to the tangent cone $C_{|\text{Sing } X|,0}$, then $(X, 0)$ has an isolated singularity and $\text{Sing } \mathfrak{X} = Y$ which finishes the proof. \square

Example 8.1. Let $(V, 0) \subset (\mathbb{C}^{n+1}, 0)$ be a reduced and irreducible isolated complete intersection variety defined by an homogeneous ideal $I_0 = \langle h_{m_1}, \dots, h_{m_k} \rangle$, where m_i is the degree of the polynomial. That is, V is the cone over a smooth, complete intersection, projective variety.

Let $(X, 0) \subset (\mathbb{C}^{n+1}, 0)$ be the germ defined by the ideal $I = \langle h_1, \dots, h_k \rangle$, where $h_i = h_{m_i} + P_i$ and $P_i \in \mathbb{C}\{z_0, \dots, z_n\}$ is such that $\text{ord}_0 P_i(z) > m_i$. Then:

- The germ $(X, 0)$ is a reduced complete intersection.
- The tangent cone $C_{X,0}$ is defined by the ideal I_0 and so it is isomorphic to V .

That X is a complete intersection can be seen by considering the analytic family $\{X_t\}$ defined by the $h_i^t := h_{m_i} + tP_i$ and the upper semicontinuity of fiber dimension. For the other assertion consider the radical idea $\tilde{I} := \sqrt{I}$ defining $|X|$. This gives us the following inclusion of initial ideals

$$\text{In}_{\mathfrak{M}} I_0 = I_0 \subset \text{In}_{\mathfrak{M}} I \subset \text{In}_{\mathfrak{M}} \tilde{I}$$

and as a result the surjective morphism of analytic algebras:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{\mathbb{C}\{z_0, \dots, z_n\}}{I_0} & \longrightarrow & \frac{\mathbb{C}\{z_0, \dots, z_n\}}{\text{In}_{\mathfrak{M}} \tilde{I}} \\ & & O_{V,0} \longrightarrow O_{C|X|,0} \end{array}$$

But V is irreducible, so $O_{V,0}$ is an integral domain and since both algebras have krull dimension $n+1-k$ they are isomorphic and $I_0 = \text{In}_{\mathfrak{M}} \tilde{I}$. Finally, this tells us that $\text{In}_{\mathfrak{M}} \tilde{I} = \langle \text{In}_{\mathfrak{M}} h_1, \dots, \text{In}_{\mathfrak{M}} h_k \rangle$, which implies that $\tilde{I} = \langle h_1, \dots, h_k \rangle = I$ and so X is reduced and $C_{X,0} = V$.

Now, by construction, the specialization space $\varphi : \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is defined by the equations $H_i(z, t) = t^{-m_i} h_i(tz)$ in $\mathbb{C}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{C}$ and since the tangent cone $C_{X,0}$ is reduced and has an isolated singularity at the origin, corollary 8.15 tells us that $\{\mathfrak{X} \setminus Y, Y\}$ is a Whitney stratification of \mathfrak{X} .

9 Conclusion

We have verified that the absence of exceptional cones allows us to start building a Whitney stratification of \mathfrak{X} having Y as a stratum. The question now is how to continue. Proposition 8.13 tells us, at least in the complete intersection case, that the singular locus of \mathfrak{X} coincides with the specialization space Z of $|\text{Sing } X|$ to its tangent cone.

Suppose now, that the germ $(|\text{Sing } X|, 0)$ has a reduced tangent cone, then a stratum \mathfrak{X}_λ containing a dense open set of Z will satisfy Whitney's conditions along Y if and only if the germ $(|\text{Sing } X|, 0)$ doesn't have exceptional cones.

In view of this it seems reasonable to start by assuming the existence of a Whitney stratification $\{X_\lambda\}$ of $(X, 0)$ such that for every λ the germ $(\overline{X_\lambda}, 0)$ has a reduced tangent cone and no exceptional cones. In this case, the specialization space Z_λ of $\overline{X_\lambda}$ is canonically embedded as a subspace of \mathfrak{X} , and the partition of \mathfrak{X} associated to the filtration given by the Z_λ is a good place to start looking for the desired Whitney stratification of \mathfrak{X} .

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